THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FESTIVITY.

THE PRESS CLUB BANQUET.

A Feast of Victuals and a Flow of—Soul.

Who Was There and Who Wasn't—What Was Said, and What Was Done.

That the Philadelphia Press Club has a knack for doing things superbly the press of the United States has, by this time, become thoroughly convinced. Whatever doubts were still lingering in the mind of any one after the banquet at the close of the Wigwam Convention, was dispelled by the banquet of last evening. This time the affair transpired at the Continental Tavern, as Mr. Theodore Tilton has dubbed it, and everything was gotten up in the "style" which has rendered that establishment one of the Edens of the earth.

The invited guests of the Club assembled in parlor C at 8 o'clock, pursuant to the terms of the neatly printed cards which they had received during the course of the day. After an hour spent in pleasant social converse, interrupted now and then by processions to a table in the corner of the room, the company filed into the dining hall and seated themselves at a labyrinthine table, arranged after the fashion of a gridiron with three prongs. The

Decorations of the Hall and Table

were profusely rich and exceedingly neat. The entire walls of the dining-room were festooned with the national colors.

The table itself groaned with palatable delicacies, and was gorgeously arrayed in flowers.

Who Were There.

Among the persons of more or less distinction whom we noticed about the festive board, were the editors, scissorers, and reporters of the Philadelphia press. With the exception of a few tired-out and unpublic-spirited individuals who had gone to bed in the afternoon, disgusted with the length of the great Convention, the Philadelphia press was out in force.

We also made a note of the presence of General Franz Sigel, of Baltimore, General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, General John Eaton, of Tennessee, General Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, General Brisbin, of Kentucky, and General Muzzy, late Private Secretary to his Excellency the President of these United States. These gentlemen were all understood to have had military tendencies at one time in their careers.

Then there was the Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who was not understood ever to have had any military tendencies.

Emerson Bennett, Esq., who was likewise present, we have considerable difficulty in classifying, inasmuch as he is not supposed to have been a military man, and yet has fought an immensity of battles and slaughtered a legion or two of——bears.

Other fighting men were present—*e. g.*, a Colonel Charles E. Moss, of the St. Louis *Press*, and Captain J. E. Bryant, of the Augusta *Loyal Georgian*.

There were other men than Mr. Botts present, likewise, who had never had a passion for slaughter. Among these might be named Mr. J. W. Hunnicutt, of the Richmond *New Nation*, and Mr. Albert Griffin, of the Mobile *National*.

There were also present several merchants of good repute among whom we noticed A. R. McHenry, Stephen T. Souder, William Devine, Joseph A. Miller, and the like.

The others that were present were altogether too numerous to mention. They numbered, in fact, one hundred and fifty, all told. By a little engineering, this number was subsequently developed into three hundred. Precisely how it was done will be told at the proper time.

So much for those who were there. As for those

Who Were Not There,

we again stumble upon a long list of military and unmilitary names, which is also too numerous to mention. But among those whose presence was particularly missed we might note George Francis Train, Esq., of Omaha, Nebraska, and his Honor Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia. George Francis was especially missed by those gentlemen present who imagined that they carried about on their shoulders twenty-five-inch heads, which rivaled anything of the kind or size to be found in the British Parliament or the Nebraska Legislature. It would have been pleasant to have had George Francis in the neighborhood to assure them of the fact by mentioning it. As nobody else could vouch for it, nobody else would take the responsibility of doing so.

But while Train was missed by a few, his Honor was missed by all. For these reasons:—

Firstly. The idea is prevalent in the community that the Mayor has become funny in his old age, and a funny man was just what was wanted on such an occasion.

Secondly. The idea has also got abroad that there is no such public functionary as a Mayor to be found in the city. It is positively certain that such was the case last week. It was, indeed, rumored that his Honor had since returned, but those who had not enjoyed the pleasure of meeting him face to face had hoped to encounter him then and there, so that they might be satisfied that he was and is a man of flesh and blood.

Thirdly (and lastly). When, on a former occasion, the Press Club had invited its friends from abroad to a gathering similar to the present, the Mayor had presided, and had set the minds of every one at perfect rest and peace by promising to lend his card to any individual who should fall among thieves, or other meddlesome persons, on the way to his lodgings. Many individuals desired the presence of the absent Mayor on this occasion, in order that they might gracefully accept the tender of his card in case worse came to worst. The fact that the card was not to be had was a saving to the Press Club, for at the close of the entertainment two corked bottles were noticed standing at the head of the table, and three at the other end.

The Feast Begins.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the guests were seated, and then Colonel J. H. C. Whiting, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the company in brief, and announced as the Chairman of the evening Thompson Westcott, Esq., the President of the Club. Mr. Westcott likewise made a few remarks by way of welcome, announcing, among other things, that nobody present was supposed to have any politics on the occasion. He then prepared for business, an example that was pretty generally followed.

Knives, and forks, and glasses raged furiously after that, with but

Two Interruptions.

The first was the entrance of Mr. Theodore Tilton, bringing in his wake the Rev. J. P. Newman, of the New Orleans *Advocate*. Three cheers for Tilton, and knife, fork, and goblet, went at it again.

Then, by-and-by, an excited individual arose, and after securing the attention of the company, declared it to be his solemn opinion that the wine was flowing too freely. He thought the peaches ought to flow. The hint was taken, and although the flow of wine stopped not, inside of two minutes peaches were a scarce commodity, except in the immediate vicinity of the plates and palates.

At the extreme end of the table, and opposite the Chairman, sat William V. McKean, Esq., of the *Public Ledger*. When this latter gentleman thought the victualling process had gone far enough, he arose and said that a bottle-holding contest would now be in order, and that it would be conducted according to the following rules, which he had been instructed by the Committee to promulgate:—

Rules of the "P. P. C." in Festivit Assembled.

Rule 1. Every person called upon for a speech is obliged to respond, except when the person so called out proves to be stone dead or totally dumb. Under such painful circumstances he will be reluctantly excused.

Rule 2. Every one who so speaks is expected to say something, provided always that he is able to do so.

Rule 3. All imaginable subjects are in order. An orator may spread himself over the entire earth, provided, always, that he does not carry the war into Africa. And finally, all persons may be alluded to, except American citizens of African descent and their immediate and remote ancestors.

Rule 4. No one is at liberty to speak longer than two hours, until all have had a small chance to say something. In case any person cannot get through with his remarks within the allotted time, he is at perfect liberty to continue them in his own paper, from day to day or from week to week, as the case may be, after the fashion of the "Big Bear and Little Injun" stories of Emerson Bennett, Esq.

Mr. McKean then laid down some neat rules about the direct process of bottle-holding, but in the confusion of the moment we lost the drift of them. He was understood to say, however, that if a man had two hands he could hold at least two bottles at the same time.

"Pea Ridge" is Glorified and General Sigel Called Out.

Mr. McKean then gave a vivid description of the battle of Pea Ridge, and several other battles, if we remember rightly. He also rendered in a happy manner a few strains from the campaign song of "The Boys who fight mit Sigel," and proposed as a substitute for the fighting part of it, that the boys should see how well they could succeed at drinking "mit Sigel."

They made the effort, and succeeded admirably.

And thereupon Franz Sigel arose, amidst cheers, and discoursed awhile concerning the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and of free schools.

Independence is Eulogized, and Theodore Tilton Responds.

Mr. McKean then paid a direct tribute to the motto—"Virtue, Liberty, and Independence," which reminded him, as a matter of course, of the *Independent*.

Mr. Tilton, in response, stated that his throat troubled him—likewise his appetite, which was enormous. (His own words.) He also told a story about a crazy man who shook his hat at Tom Marshall, and cried out "louder." Turning to General Sigel, he remarked:—"Sigel leads the column, and I *lead* the column." (The reader will please notice the joke.)

Mr. Tilton then declined to shake his fist at Mr. McKean, but offered him his open hand, a piece of magnanimity, considering the circumstances, that deserved and received applause. Mr. Tilton also informed the company that he was so unfortunate as to be a young man, and related several anecdotes to show the nature of his troubles on that score.

In conclusion, he stated that a man might be respectable, even though he were a minister of the Gospel. In that capacity he introduced the

Rev. J. P. Newman, Who Related His Troubles,

and thereby gained the sympathy of his audience, until he inadvertently claimed, as one of them, the prettiest wife on the face of the earth, when the company rose *en masse*, and shook their forks at him.

A Dry Customer.

Colonel Charles E. Moss, of the St. Louis *Press*, was then called upon for a speech, but excused himself on the grounds of his being a dry customer. Before sitting down, however, he proposed the Press Gang of Philadelphia, "the best Press Gang that ever got together on the face of the earth."

Colonel Moss was rewarded with cheers for this brilliant sally.

Mr. McKean then threw out a little flattery towards General Hiram Walbridge, who appreciated it by responding in a little speech. In the course of this,

General Wallbridge Gave a Hit at John Minor Botts,

whom he accused of having on one occasion slept with John Tyler. For this reason General Walbridge tendered Mr. Botts the meed of immortality.

Mr. Botts Resents.

When Mr. Botts took the floor, three cheers were given for "Botts and Liberty." Mr. Botts then said that, having spoken last evening to a million of men, or more, in the open air, he could not make a speech. He would say, however, that when he slept with John Tyler he did a blackguard thing for the last time in his life.

In conclusion, he proposed, as a toast:—"A free press, the pendulum which regulates the clock of the country, and in time of peace is what the army is in time of war!" (Applause, and drinks all around.)

At this point up rose an excited individual, who proclaimed himself to have been

The Gentleman who put Mr. Botts to Bed with John Tyler.

The excited individual, who was identical with the one who had previously intimated to the company that, in his opinion, the wine was circulating altogether too freely, and that they had better take a turn at the peaches—the excited individual, we say, arose and declared that he desired to make "a few remarks." As no one had the good sense to object to such an irregular proceeding, the excited individual proceeded with his "few remarks."

He knew all about the sleeping arrangement of Mr. Botts and John Tyler, and as the former seemed to be rather ashamed of it now, he would remove all cause for such a harassing feeling feeling by assuring the company that it wasn't Mr. Botts' fault. "When a man is *put* to bed," exclaimed the excited individual, "he can't help it." (Cries of "Oh no!" "Of course he can't.") "Well, then, gentlemen, I put Mr. Botts to bed with John Tyler, and I'll tell you just how I did it."

The individual then proceeded to relate a long and lugubrious tale, in the mysteries of which he soon became so fearfully involved that Mr. Botts lost patience and interrupted him.

To enable the reader to see the force of the interruption, a few remarks aside are necessary. There was present on the table, in fearful quantity, a liquid commodity which one gentleman who had a little thickness in his speech termed "cherry." Whether it was really "cherry" or not we are unable to say, as being charged with a full, true, and faithful report of the proceedings, we were not allowed to dabble in such things. Well, this "cherry," or what not, was partaken of by everybody, ourselves excepted. Some partook sparingly, some partook moderately, some partook liberally, and a few—a very few—partook enormously. To the latter class belonged the gentleman upon the floor. At least, so thought a great many. He evidently thought so himself, when he proposed to stop the flow of wine and start a flow of peach-juice.

Mr. Botts, however, was of a different opinion; and so he interrupted the narrator with the words:—"My friend, won't you take a glass of 'cherry' with me?"

This joke was so barefaced that it brought down the house. The knives clattered, the goblets rattled, and somebody at the end of the table pronounced an approving cat-call.

The excited individual became more excited than ever at this interruption. He declared that he didn't want any "cherry," but that he did want to finish his story. But the company had other objects in view, and so half-a-dozen mocking birds threw in their cat-calls, the table rang as if the spirits had gotten under it as well as on top, and things became decidedly mixed all around. When the uproar ceased, the gentleman who had acted in the capacity of valet to persons of note was nowhere to be seen!

"P. P. C." Congratulates the Universe.

After some other and indefinite proceedings, Mr. McKean announced that a telegram had been despatched to the ends of the earth, tendering the congratulations of three hundred American editors [this is where and how the number was suddenly duplicated] at dinner, to all the other editors in the world, on the general prevalence of peace throughout the world, or good-will in Heaven—or something of that sort.

Theodore Tilton's Despatch to the Provincial Press.

The journalists of the United States, represented by the American editors, sitting at dinner to-night as guests of the Press Club of Philadelphia, send by telegraph a fraternal salutation to the leading journalists of the United States, asking a response by one o'clock to the sentiment of "Peace on earth and good-will to all men." THEODORE TILTON,
For American Journalist Press Club

After a few more speeches there was

A Little Mutual Flattery

indulged in between General Walbridge and Mr. McKean, which terminated in a neat little speech by the latter. Mr. McKean was very happy with his stories about kicking men out of the house, and so forth, and finally came to the conclusion that "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high!" (Applause.)

How the Banquet Ended.

Such a process could not last forever, and so, a few minutes before one o'clock this morning, the painful announcement was made that the Club House of the Union League was wrapped in flames. The meeting adjourned without taking a vote, each one present making the best of his way to the scene of the conflagration.

FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

The "Hong-Kong Ambassador" with Jeff. Davis—Naval Reception to Acting Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 5.—William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, one of Jeff. Davis' counsel, arrived here early this morning, and was in consultation with his client nearly all day. The object of his visit, beyond a mere professional one, is unknown.

The weather has been intensely hot for several days past, the thermometer being as high as 95 degrees in the shade.

In obedience to an order issued by Commodore Hitchcock, the officers attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard, the Naval Hospital, and the Receiving Ship, assembled at the navy yard yesterday morning, for the purpose of receiving Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, who was to relieve Commodore Hitchcock in the command of the yard. The Admiral arrived at the yard in the steam-tug *Sands*, about 11 o'clock, and was there introduced to the assembled officers, while the usual salute was fired. Commodore Hitchcock left for New York on last night's boat, taking with him the hearty esteem and good-will of all his subordinates.

Rear-Admiral Rowan is no stranger in Norfolk, having been stationed there many years ago. He entered the service in 1826, and has seen over forty years of service, more than half of which has been at sea. He received the thanks of Congress in 1864 for his gallantry, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He is the tenth Admiral on the active list, the others being Goldsborough, Davis, Dahlgren, Bailey, Bell, Thatcher, Godon, Palmer, and Radford. He is looking remarkably well.

Dr. W. J. Wolverton, United States Volunteers, quarantine officer on board the *City of Albany*, stationed at Cape Henry to board all vessels bound in, has been relieved of that duty, and ordered to Richmond upon special medical service. Dr. J. A. Prince, United States Volunteers, has been appointed the Examining Quarantine Surgeon.

A Formidable Weapon.

FRENCH EXPERIMENTS WITH THE CHASSEPOT MUSKET.

A curious experiment with the Chassepot musket, adopted by the French military commission appointed to examine the different inventions of breech-loaders, has just taken place at the camp of Chalons. A letter in *La France* gives the following account:—

"General d'Autemarre, the President, ordered a company of eighty foot Chasseurs, armed with the gun in question, to be placed at four hundred metres from a target representing the front of a squadron of cavalry. In the rear and to the right of the Chasseurs was placed a detachment of guides at four hundred metres also from the line of fire. On a signal given by the President, the latter charged at a gallop, and at the same moment the others commenced firing by files at the target. The object of the trial in question was to ascertain by counting the shots fired and the balls received by the target while the cavalry was going over the distance of four hundred metres; or, in other words the effect produced by a fire of infantry on a squadron charging. The guides went over the distance in thirty-two seconds—an extraordinary rapidity for horsemen heavily accoutred and in a troop—the infantry fired during the same period three hundred and twenty shots, and the target was struck one hundred and sixty times, or by more than fifty per cent. of the bullets discharged. The experiment was repeated the second time, and with exactly the same result. The effect of fifty per cent of the shots is terrible; also, as in half a minute eighty Chasseurs sent three hundred and twenty bullets at the enemy, that is, exactly four to each man. If eighty horsemen had really charged those eighty riflemen, they would have been all struck down on the way."

—Letters have been received from Professor De Filippi and Signor Giglioli, stating that great success has attended their botanical researches in Japan.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

THE DEDICATION YESTERDAY.

Oration of Major-General John A. Dix.

The Life and Character of the "Little Giant."

Addresses of President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

Imposing Ceremonies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, September 6.—The following are the details of the great dedication ceremonies of the Douglas monument yesterday afternoon, which could not be telegraphed in time for your editions of yesterday:—

At half-past twelve o'clock the head of the procession reached the entrance of the grounds, the Chicago Light Guard Band being the first to enter, followed by the Knights Templar, who were drawn up in line to receive the President and orator of the day. Then followed the officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

At this time the immense throng surrounding the monument grounds broke through the police, and in the twinkling of an eye the cleared space set apart for the procession and others who were to take part in the dedication, was completely filled by a heterogeneous mass of men, women, and children. A scene of great confusion ensued, when the services of the Chicago Zouaves were obtained, and with much difficulty an open space was cleared.

The President, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Meade, Members of the Cabinet, Senator Doolittle, the Committee of Arrangements and others, then entered the grounds, and marched, uncovered, past the Knights Templar, to their proper places on the monument.

Speech of Mayor Rice.

After order had been secured, Mayor Rice proceeded to address the multitude present. The pith of the Mayor's speech was that the ceremonies of dedicating the monument of Stephen A. Douglas would be proceeded with, and that the first thing in order would be the laying of the corner-stone by the Order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Speech of Grand Master Broomall.

Grand Master Broomall then, in a few words, stated that the Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois would lay the corner-stone of the monument to the memory of Stephen Arnold Douglas. He said that the great statesman was an active and zealous Mason during life, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and Companion of the Holy Royal Arch.

The speaker then proceeded to eulogize the departed Senator, after which he asked the blessing of Almighty God on the undertaking before him.

After a fervent prayer, the Right Worshipful the Grand Treasurer, Mr. M. J. Noces, proceeded to deposit the following articles in the cavity set apart for the corner-stone:—

List of Articles Deposited.

Likeness of Douglas on porcelain and in photograph; Sheahan's "Life of Douglas" to 1858; Douglas' Pedigree; Statistics of Chicago Chamber of Commerce; first and last Chicago Directories; copies of the Catalogues of the Art Exhibition in Chicago in 1859 and 1865; Charter of the Historical Society of Chicago; autograph letter of Douglas; schedule of Excise Tax; photograph of Blockade of Chicago river; photograph of bird's eye view of Chicago; his last speeches before the Illinois Legislature in the Wigwam; his funeral ceremonies in 1861; obituary addresses in the United States Senate and House of Representatives; eulogy before the University; miscellaneous documents relating to Douglas; records of the Douglas Monument Association; certified charter of the same; a copperplate with names of trustees; pamphlet, by-laws, constitution and appeals, diploma of membership, blank circulars, agents' credentials, etc.; medallion of Douglas, with date of laying stone, photograph of monument; United States medals and coins; gold, silver, and copper specimens of paper money; copy of Douglas' deed of land for the University; copy of daily papers; copy of *Harper* with monument illustrations; first and last copies of catalogue of University.

The Masonic Rites.

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Senior Warden to apply his level to the stone, to see if it was level. The Grand Warden did so, and reported the stone level. The ceremony of pouring oil and strewing corn was then proceeded with by the Grand Master, after which he stated that the Masonic rites would conclude with an ode. The ode was not sung, however.

The Prayer.

Mayor Rice then stated that he hoped order would be preserved during the remainder of the ceremonies, and said that the next thing in order would be a prayer by the Chaplain of the day, Rev. William H. Milburn, D. D. An impressive prayer was then delivered by the chaplain.

Mayor Rice then introduced the orator of the day, Major-General John A. Dix.

Oration of Major-General Dix.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The scene in which we are actors to-day, with all its surrounding circumstances and accompanying recollections, has no parallel in this or any other age. We are assembled within the confines of a city numbering over 200,000 inhabitants, distant one thousand miles from the ocean, where thirty-four years ago nothing was seen but an unbroken expanse of prairie on the one side and the outspread waters of Lake Michigan on the other—both extending far beyond the compass of the sight; nothing heard but the voice of the great inland sea from the sands on which its waves were breaking, or the more unwelcome voices of the savage tribes who roamed over these majestic plains. Where, within half the span of an ordinary life there was one vast solitude, all is full of activity and progress and the treasures of a polished civilization. Industry and the arts display their stores with a bounteousness which might well be mistaken for the accumulated surpluses of centuries; science is teaching the truths which have been developed by the researches of the past, and enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge by new discoveries; education is universally diffused; and, above all, the temples which religion has reared to the service of God from every precinct and almost every street of the city, point their spires to Heaven, as it were in acknowledgment of the merciful protection under which it has triumphed over all the obstacles to its growth and become strong and self-reliant and prosperous.

Fellow-citizens, in no other country of the present, in no age of the past, could such a miracle of civilization have been wrought! And now this great city and the great West of which it is by comparison but an inconsiderable part, have poured out the tens of thousands who stand around me, in a mass so extended that no human voice could reach your outer ranks. You have come here to render the homage of your respect to the memory of one who rose among you to the highest eminence for talent and for successful labor in your service. And the Chief Magistrate of the Union who in the council chamber of the nation stood side by side with him in the darkest hour of its peril, and espoused with equal zeal and eloquence the cause of their common country, when other men with hearts less stout and faith less constant quailed before the impending storm, has come to join with you in this act of posthumous honor to an honest, courageous and patriotic statesman cut off in the fulness of his strength, his usefulness, and his fame.

When or where has such a concurrence of circumstances existed to inspire one with great thoughts and yet to make him, by their very greatness, despair of giving them appropriate utterance?

No one need look out of his own breast for the impulse which has gathered so vast a multitude together—a multitude which no other sun shall ever see assembled. It is one of the strongest feelings of our nature to desire to perpetuate the memory of those who, from ties of blood, familiar associations or valuable services, have become dear to us, and by the will of God have been separated from us forever. There are thousands within the reach of my voice who have been made painfully conscious of this instinct by the bereavements which the unhappy domestic conflict just ended has visited upon them. When the burden of grief lies heavy on the heart, it is the first impulse of our nature to prolong the remembrance, to grave into the solid stone which shall endure when we have perished some appropriate thought, or it may be the simple names, of those we have loved and lost.

Kindred to these tributes of affection is the debt of gratitude which a whole community, represented here in countless numbers, has assembled to discharge by the erection of a monument, suited in its proportions to the great qualities of him whom it is to commemorate—to lay the foundation of the structure, which is to be piled up, stone upon stone, from the earth beneath our feet into the sky above us, and thus to symbolize the eminence to which he rose by his genius and his transcendant public services above the plane of elevation, where the great mass of his contemporaries stood and toiled and struggled in the hard battle of life.

Thirty-three years ago, the year after Chicago was founded a crowd of people were assembled at Winchester, in Scott county, in this State, to attend a sale of valuable property. When it was about to commence a clerk was wanted to keep the accounts, and no one could be found who was willing to undertake the service. At this moment a youth, slender in person and feeble in health, who had come on foot from a neighboring town, joined the assembled crowd. He was at once singled out by the salesman as one competent to the service, and at his urgent solicitation and tempted no doubt by the offer of $2 a day, the youthful stranger accepted it. The sale occupied three days and, before it was ended he had won all hearts by his intelligence, his promptitude, his frankness and his urbanity. It was the general judgment that a young man of so much promise should not be permitted to leave the neighborhood. A school was provided for him; and thus as a clerk and a teacher, a stranger, without friends and without means, not 21 years of age, relying on the talents God had given him, on an industry which never wearied and a courage which never wavered, Stephen Arnold Douglas entered upon the great field of his labor in the West.

It cannot be doubted that among a people battling with the hardships of a new country, the favorable impression which his first appearance had made was confirmed by a knowledge of the difficulties he had overcome in preparing himself for active life. There was no romance in his early years. His youth was the history of hard work, and of a perpetual struggle to cultivate the talents of which he must have become conscious in his boyhood. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813. On the 1st of July ensuing his father died suddenly while holding his infant son in his arms. The first fifteen years of his life was passed on a farm, with such advantages of instruction as the district school afforded. Having no other means of education, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter, and worked two years at his trade but was compelled to abandon it for want of physical strength.

He returned to his native town, entered an academy and devoted himself to classical studies for a year. He then removed to Canandaigua in New York, and remained there three years, continuing his classical studies, and for a portion of the time studying law. In all these phases of his youth he evinced the same intelligence and the same energy which distinguished his after years. As an apprentice to a carpenter he displayed a remarkable genius for mechanics, and had not nature marked him out for eminence in another sphere of action, he might have become one of the distinguished architects of the country. In his classical and legal studies he exhibited the same capacity for distinction; and while engaged in the study of law, he completed, to use the language of his biographer, "nearly the entire collegiate course in most of the various branches required of a graduate in most of our best universities."

He is next seen as a clerk in a lawyer's office in Cleveland Ohio; then travelling in the west in pursuit of employment, stopping at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Jacksonville and at last making his appearance at Winchester, and commencing in the manner already described, his great career of usefulness and distinction.

There is nothing more touching than his brief address to the people of Winchester when he visited that place in 1858, after having become distinguished in the councils of the nation. "Twenty-five years ago," he said, "I entered this town on foot, with my coat upon my arm, without an acquaintance within a thousand miles, and without knowing where I could get money to pay a week's board. Here I made the first six dollars that I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I felt that the responsibilities of manhood were upon me although I was under age, for I had none to advise with, and knew none upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or friendship."

Fellow citizens, the history of Mr. Douglas would not have been congruous, and it might have been far less distinguished but for the hard struggles of his youth—but for his severe discipline in cultivating the intellectual powers with which nature had endowed him. We do not consider, when we commiserate the trials of the young and unfriended, toiling on their weary way to reputation and fortune, that it is this very process by which men are made successful and great. Spare then, your sympathy for those who in their youth are contending with difficulties and bestow it on those who with all their needs supplied and without the stimulant of want, are in danger of sinking into inaction and mediocrity. It is Providence which in its mercy throws obstacles in the path of him whom it marks out for eminence, that he may gain strength and courage and resolution in overcoming them. It is thus that the path to greatness is made smooth in after life by the hard trials of our early years.

At the end of three months Mr. Douglas gave up his school at Winchester and commenced the practice of law in Jacksonville. A mere youth himself he had already given evidence of his fitness to be a teacher of men. From this moment he became conspicuous throughout the State, and he achieved a series of triumphs unexampled in the career of any one of his age. At the bar and in the political field he took from the outset a leading part meeting the ablest and most experienced advocates and orators in debate, and always coming out of the intellectual combats in which he was engaged with increasing reputation. Offices poured in upon him in rapid succession. Early in 1835 fourteen months after his appearance at Winchester, he was chosen by the Legislature of the State Attorney for the First Judicial District; in 1836 he was elected a member of the Legislature; in 1837 he was appointed Register of the Land Office under the Federal Government; and in 1841 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

It is not possible within the limits of an address to say more than this—that in every position to which he was called he maintained the same high standing for integrity, talent and courage and that with every advance in the importance of the offices he filled he developed a corresponding power and capacity for the discharge of their duties.

In 1843 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and from this period his reputation ceased to be local, and became identified with the history of the country.

His first effort as a speaker in the Federal Legislature was as effective as his first appearance at Winchester. A bill was before the House of Representatives remitting the fine imposed on General Jackson by the Judge of the New Orleans District after the receipt of the intelligence of peace between the United States and Great Britain in February, 1815. During the siege the General had declared martial law, and resisted the execution of a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Judge. As soon as peace was proclaimed he rescinded the order declaring martial law, surrendered himself to the Court and was fined $1000. The bill before Congress provided for refunding the fine. It had been advocated chiefly on the score of General Jackson's great services to the country; and it was conceded that he had exercised an arbitrary power, unwarranted by the Constitution. Mr. Douglas took different and higher ground. He contended that the Judge was wrong in imposing the fine and that the General did not "assume to himself any authority which was not fully warranted by his position his duty, and the unavoidable necessity of the case." These positions were maintained with an ability so marked as to attract and command general attention; and from that time forth he has ranked with the ablest debaters in a body numbering among its members some of the most distinguished men in the country.

It was natural that Mr. Douglas, trained as his mind had been from his earliest years to habits of self-reliance, should in dealing with constitutional questions, strike out from the beaten track of interpretation into new paths. The instance I have cited is not the only one. In a speech in the House of Representatives, on the annexation of Texas, he took the ground that the right to acquire territory one of the most vexed questions of constitutional authority, was included in the power to admit new States into the Union. So at a subsequent period, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate he contended that the right to establish territorial governments was also included in the power to admit new States. In nearly all preceding discussions it had been assumed that the right to institute governments for the Territories was included in the power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The propositions thus advanced by Mr. Douglas were stated and defended with his usual clearness and force and they may be considered as constituting an essential part of the great body of commentary by which the exercise of the powers referred to is surrounded, and in regard to which divisions of opinion will continue to exist, notwithstanding the practical interpretation they have received in the legislation of the country.

In 1848 three years after his election to the House of Representatives, he was chosen a member of the Senate of the United States and he was continued in that body by successive re-elections until his death in June 1861.

As a member of both bodies he took part in the discussion of nearly every great question which arose during those eighteen years of unexampled agitation and excitement. His speeches on the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, our foreign policy, the aggression of European States in America, the extension of our own territorial limits, the compromise acts of 1850, the Oregon, California, Kansas, Nebraska, and Lecompton controversies, internal improvements, and incidentally the question of slavery, the prolific source of nearly all the agitations of the last quarter of a century, and of the civil war which has drenched the country in fraternal blood, are all marked by the clearness, vigor, and boldness, which were the chief characteristics of his oratory.

It was perhaps in the patriotic, but vain attempt to calm the prevailing excitement, and close up forever the source of the dissensions which had so long distracted the country by the preparation and defense of the compromise measures of 1850 that the great ability of Mr. Douglas was more signally displayed than in any other political labor of his life.

In January, 1850, Mr. Clay introduced into the Senate a series of resolutions, hoping that they might be made a basis of legislation which would be satisfactory to the contending parties. While these resolutions were under consideration, Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, introduced two bills, one for the admission of California into the Union as a State, and the other for the organization of the territories of Utah and New Mexico and the adjustment of the boundary question with Texas.

In April a committee of 13, with Mr. Clay at its head, was appointed, and all propositions concerning the slavery question was referred to it. On the 8th of May, Mr. Clay reported from the committee Mr. Douglas' two bills combined in one, with a single amendment. When introduced by the latter they provided that the power of the territorial legislature should embrace all subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution. As reported by Mr. Clay, the slavery question was expressly excepted from the power of legislation. This exception was subsequently rescinded, and the bill was passed as originally reported by Mr. Douglas. The compromise measures, so far as they related to the organization of the territories, were his work, and they were founded on the principle that the people of the territories, through their legislatures, should determine the slavery question for themselves, "and have the same power over it as over all other matters affecting their internal polity."

These measures, as you all know though they were, at the Presidential election of 1852, approved by both the great political parties, were far from calming the popular excitement. And when Mr. Douglas in 1853 as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it led to a fierce and protracted discussion. The object, as the committee declared in a special report accompanying it, was "to organize all territories in the future upon the principles of the compromise measures of 1850;" and "that these measures were intended to have a much broader and enduring effect than merely to adjust the disputed question growing out of the acquisition of Mexican territory, by prescribing certain fundamental principles which, while they adjusted the existing difficulties, would prescribe rules of action in all future time when new territories were to be organized, or new States to be admitted into the Union; that the principle upon which the territories of 1850 were organized was that the slavery question should be banished from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and referred to the territories and States which were immediately interested in the question, and alone responsible for its existence;" and the report concluded by saying that "the bill reported by the committee proposed to carry into effect these principles in the precise language of the compromise measures of 1850."

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was incorporated into the bill at a subsequent period, as an amendment, and in this form it passed both houses of Congress and became a law in 1854.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist or may heretofore have existed in regard to these measures, no one at this day will call in question the patriotic motive by which Mr. Douglas was actuated, his deep anxiety to preserve the harmony of the Union, his sincerity, and the great intellectual power with which he maintained every position he took. No opposition in or out of the Senate, no popular clamor, no fear of personal consequences disturbed his equanimity or his courage. He threw himself into every arena in which he was assailed, and defended himself with an intrepidity and a manly frankness which always commanded the respect of those who differed with him, and with a vigor which often won them over to his own convictions.

At no period of his life, perhaps, did Mr. Douglas appear so remarkable as on an occasion which you all remember—when he returned to this city in 1854, where he had often been received with triumphant demonstrations of respect, and appointed a meeting in front of the north market hall to speak in defense of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was a moment of the wildest excitement throughout the country. Kansas was rent by contending parties; associations had been organized and armed, North and South, the latter to force slavery into that territory, and the former to exclude it by force. Such was the popular indignation, that it was determined Mr. Douglas should not be heard. For more than four hours he faced an angry and excited multitude, calm, undaunted regardless of personal danger, attempting to speak in the intervals of popular clamor, and at last quietly retiring unheard, but not the less unconquered and unconquerable.

Fellow-citizens, no man that ever lived could have confronted such a demonstration of popular disapproval if he had not felt that he had done right. Courage and a consciousness of wrong are never companions of each other; and it may be safely said that there is not one of those who was then arrayed against him that will not, now that excitement and passion have passed away, bear testimony to the sincerity of his convictions, and the moral grandeur with which he maintained and defended them.

The peculiar constitution of our Government and the character of our people, have given an impulse to public speaking unknown to any other country. Oratory is of the natural growth of free institutions. There are no orators where there is no freedom of speech. They degenerated and disappeared in Greece after the era of Philip and in Rome after the era of Augustus. Suffrage and education being nearly universal with us, all have the desire and the need to know whatever concerns the administration of public affairs. The communication of intelligence in regard to the designs and the policy of parties by the press is to a great extent *ex parte* and incomplete; and the defect has led to a practice peculiar to the United States of holding assemblies of the people in which all unite for the purpose of discussing public questions, both sides being defended respectively by speakers of opposite opinions. This practice is general in the Western and Southern States, but less so in the Middle and Eastern. It is to be regretted that it is not universal.

Nothing can be more fair than such a comparison and criticism of measures and opinions. When misstatements may be instantly corrected there is no temptation to make them, as there is in mere party meetings; and the facts of the case being undisputed, the influence of the speaker, apart from the merits of his cause, depends altogether on the power of his eloquence and the soundness of his logic. It has the advantage of carrying before the great tribunal of the people in every neighborhood (for there is scarce a locality in which such meetings are not held) the issues to be tried; and thus before the right of suffrage is exercised every man is enabled to form an intelligent understanding of the duty he is to perform. It was in this field of public debate that Mr. Douglas' oratory was, to a great extent, found. His labors at various periods of his life, in traversing the State for the purpose of addressing these assemblies of the people, are almost incredible; and the influence he acquired is due in a great degree to the impression which he made on these occasions by his eloquence and his logical power.

The most memorable of these popular canvasses, and one which is not likely ever again to occur, was that of 1858, when Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, both candidates for the Senate at the time and for the Presidency two years afterwards traversed the State, speaking together at different places designated by previous appointment, and published for the information of the people. The magnitude of the issues involved in the election of that year (far more vital to the peace and the permanent interests of the country than any one at that time could have foreseen, although subsequent events were even then faintly foreshadowed), the great ability of the speakers, the confidence reposed in them by the political parties which they respectively represented, and the immense multitudes that were drawn together to witness so extraordinary a contest, gave it an importance which no similar trial of intellectual power has ever attained. The relation in which they stood to each other, and the whole country so soon afterwards, give it, now that their earthly labors are ended, a posthumous character of heroism surpassing that which it possessed at the time. They may be said, with perfect truth, to have been the nation's representatives, and the exponents of its opinions. They were actors in a political drama as far transcending in grandeur all other popular canvasses as an epic rises in dignity above a narrative of ordinary life.

In April, 1861, when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas were again together, the former as President, and the latter as a Senator of the United States, taking counsel in regard to the measures to be adopted to vindicate the insulted honor of the Government, to uphold its violated authority, and to save the Union from forcible dismemberment. Mr. Douglas advised the most ample preparations and the most vigorous action. I have the highest authority for saying that he had the entire confidence of the President and when they parted, Mr. Douglas set out on that last great service of traversing the free States, and rousing them by his resistless eloquence to the great duty of maintaining the Union unbroken against the gigantic treason by which its existence was threatened. And thus these two distinguished men, so recently opposed to each other, came together in friendly conference under the impulse of an exalted patriotism and an impending national peril, forgetting past differences, having no thought of themselves, and desirous only of knowing how each could do most for the common cause. It pleased God that both should perish in carrying out the great purposes of their hearts. Mr. Douglas died of a disease contracted in his herculean efforts in canvassing the North and West in support of the war. Mr. Lincoln died by a flagitious act of cowardice and crime on the very day when the old flag went up on the battlements of Fort Sumter, amid the shouts, the congratulations, and the tears of the thousands who came together to witness this significant vindication of the national power. Happily the one was spared till he saw the people of the free States inspired with his own enthusiasm in the country's cause; the other till he had made his name immortal by striking from the limbs of 3,000,000 human beings the manacles of slavery, and seen the last hostile force surrendered to the armies of the Union.

Fellow-citizens, there is a view of this sudden revolution in the social condition of the colored race which ought never to be overlooked. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln abolishing slavery was an act of war, and extended only to the States which had taken up arms against the Government. It did not reach Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, or Tennessee, which remained true to their allegiance. Slavery still existed in those States; and for its final extinction, for the consummation of the great measure of manumission for the obliteration of the only feature in our political constitution which has ever been regarded as inconsistent with its fundamental principles of freedom and equality, the country is indebted to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union. His personal influence with the South has achieved what no power of the Government could have effected—the adoption by three fourths of the States of the Constitutional amendment declaring slavery forever abolished throughout the Union. The glory of President Lincoln is to have, by an act of his own will,

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Stephen A. Douglas.

From the Tribune.

The President of the United States, the first General of the Army, the first Admiral of the Navy, and many thousands of their fellow-citizens, assembled yesterday on the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan to do honor to the late Stephen A. Douglas. It is not often that statesmen find eulogists in their own generation. The men who stood around the grave of Stephen A. Douglas were his companions. They knew him well. In the course of nature he should still be with them; for Douglas died comparatively young, in the very fulness of his life. In fact, the orator who yesterday discussed his career is almost old enough to have been his father.

It is thirty-two years since Douglas, a poor wayfaring Yankee boy, went to seek his fortunes in the State which afterwards honored him as one of her most eminent citizens. He wandered early from his Green Mountain home, with nothing but a plain New England education, and a determination to rise. Tired of cabinet-making and teaching, he engaged in what was called "studying law." The fame of Jackson filled the land, and the smart Yankee, not oppressed with scruples, saw that the sign in Tennessee was the star of conquest. His great rival, Lincoln, was keeping a post office, fresh from the glories of the Black Hawk war. Andrew Johnson, was Mayor of a little mountain town in Tennessee, Jefferson Davis, a lieutenant of dragoons, was chasing the Indians, Seward was grieving over his defeat as Governor, Breckinridge was studying the orations of Cicero against Cataline at a Kentucky College, Chase was endeavoring to gain a law practice in Cincinnati, Sumner was entering the Boston bar, Broderick was cutting stone, Grant was a schoolboy, in his teens, Farragut was watching the honor of his flag on the torrid coasts of Brazil, and the orator of to-day, tired of war and law, had entered politics and become the New York Secretary of State. Unlike many of these men, Lincoln especially, Douglas blossomed early. He belonged to that hardy breed of men who suit any soil and every latitude Torrid or frigid, sunshine or snow, the life in him was enduring. He believed in the rowdy virtue of American politics, and had much of the rowdy in his nature. He managed his debates very much as Mr. Heenan manages his prize fights, and conquered by sheer thumping. The records of our Senate show no debates more brutal, and yet more powerful, than those of Douglas, especially on the Nebraska bill; and it was during this debate that he showed the amazing power which made his personal influence while he lived greater than that of any American statesman.

We say "American statesman," and yet we cannot rank Mr. Douglas among the men whose lives have become a part of the nation's history by the very nationality of their services and their fame. His career in Illinois was that of one who conquered by energy, audacity, and qualities of mind and body that made him the leader of a mob. As a popular leader, no one possessed so many elements of success as Mr. Douglas, and when we say this we have answered the highest demand of his fame. Conscience would have made him a radical, but by pandering to an Illinois mob, he managed to be for the greater part of his career always victorious. By surrendering himself to the spirit of slavery he became conspicuous as a leader of the extreme pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. During the period of the Southern domination that succeeded the fall of Van Buren, when public men of the North strove to outdo each other in pandering to the South, Mr. Douglas went beyond them all, and offered up the Missouri Compromise as a sacrifice for the Presidency. What the extreme men of the South did not dream of doing, what they scarcely dared to ask, Mr. Douglas did. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the great event of his public life. It is not for us to consider his afterthought of an argument called "Popular Sovereignty"—not an argument, indeed, but an excuse and propitiation. The nation saw only an ambitious, striving politician, clamoring for the Presidency, and willing to rise upon the ruins of a sacred, time-honored compromise. Whether their judgment was the true one or not, we have not the power to say, but certainly the American people thus believed, and Douglas lost the confidence that otherwise would have made him President. Even the Missouri Compromise would not propitiate the South; and at Cincinnati the men for whom he had incurred public scorn, for whom he had risked his fame and fortune, abandoned him with cowardly timidity, and selected James Buchanan.

This desertion convinced the aspiring Senator that the system of slavery added to other sins that of duplicity and heartlessness. From the moment of Mr. Buchanan's election, Mr. Douglas ceased to act with the slave-power. Had he lived through the war, this might have been the turning-point of an illustrious and useful career. He created the Anti-Lecompton party, and fought Mr. Buchanan with as much courage as could be expected from a statesman who would insist upon being a politician. He saw nothing grander in our system than the Democratic party, and to this party he clung with superstitious tenacity. But one step higher, and he might have become the leader of the American people. He refused that step in 1858, when the country yearned for him, when leaders of the Republican party were willing to carry his colors. Rather than abandon an organization that was really in the hands of thieves and money-changers, he stood begging in the Senate for his old committee, only to be repulsed with contempt by the South, and to go to Illinois and do their bidding. It was the want of moral purpose which makes men create expedients that in the case of Douglas led him to seek a third party when he ran for the Presidency. His friends in the South sacrificed him for Breckinridge, while other friends in the North, claiming to follow his principles, walked over him as a bridge, to the side of the victorious Lincoln. It is in these last days of his career that we find the real merit of Douglas' life. Taking him all in all, as one of the lustiest men of this generation, his fate reminds us of a Spanish matador who goes down to the arena gorgeous with spangles and feathers, and valiant with his spear. He threw the red rag at the country, and made a magnificent fight. But matadors have misfortunes, and this from Illinois was tossed, and gored, and trampled, dying in the very moment when he of all men seemed called upon to live—never to flout his red rag any more.

What the war would have made Douglas it is vain to imagine. He was a strenuous American, and he knew that the Sumter guns meant war. The last words of his life were loyal and brave. He saw the necessity of national unity and energy. While urging and warning the people, and insisting upon manly, patriotic action, the strange tendency of his nature sought its climax in the declaration that the Democratic party could not be perpetuated unless every Democrat became a patriot! The party was all in all, and if men would be good Democrats, let them fight! Mr. Douglas' philosophy never sought a higher level. He did not see a principle in the issue—a great wrong struggling to extends its sinful power—a mighty nation warring with a crime that it had nurtured. He was keenly practical—lived merely in the day, had no more earnest prayer than for daily bread, and, like all noted men whose lives are governed by mere policy, leaves but a dim mark upon our history. The party which he made is dissolved, and we speak of Douglas Democrats with as much feeling of long ago as though we were speaking of the Federalists and Anti-Masons. There is no true fame that is not based on truth, and the best we can say of Douglas is that he was expedient.

Presidential Dignity.

From the World.

Some of the Republican papers seem to be shocked at what they describe as President's Johnson's want of dignity in noticing opprobrious words flung out by persons in the crowds he addresses, and particularly by a scene of this kind at Cleveland, where the President's retorts effectually silenced rude impertinence. As coming from Republicans, criticism of this kind hardly deserves reply, since it can hardly be honest. A party which has never complained of Chief Justice Chase for going about the country making stump speeches, has suddenly grown fastidious. The Chief Justiceship is not a political office, and none of Chief Justice Chase's predecessors ever permitted themselves to make political speeches. The Republicans profess a great veneration for President Lincoln, who, of all the Presidents we have ever had, stood the lowest in the scale of personal bearing. The ingenuous youth of the country will, no doubt, be improved and edified when such a model of clerical and official propriety as Parson-Governor Brownlow excuses himself from speaking, as he did at Philadelphia, on the ground that he had too much respect for the dignity of his position "to go about making stump speeches like a foolish fellow that is President."

As against Brownlow and the Republicans, it would be ridiculous to make any other reply to such criticisms than to "hold the mirror up to nature" and let them see their own image. But as it is easy to suppose animadversions might be made on the President's course by persons of more sincerity, it may not be out of place to observe that the value put upon a stiff sense of official dignity differs with different persons. We apprehend that the mass of citizens like their Chief Magistrate none the less for his not choosing to speak to them in a state-paper style. We suppose that President Lincoln's broad jokes were a strong element of his popularity. They showed, in the estimation of the honest and hearty working classes, that he was not what they call "stuck up," because he happened to hold an office. President Johnson's trespasses upon dignity are of a different kind, proceeding from his straightforward directness of purpose and irascible temper. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the people electing such a man to high office if they please; and in another Tennessee President that we once had, such a temper was compatible with a successful administration and unexampled personal popularity.

In 1833 President Jackson and his Cabinet left Washington, as President Johnson and his Cabinet have now done, to lay the corner-stone of a monument. While on their way President Jackson was insulted by a young man named Randolph, a lieutenant in the navy, who had been lately dismissed. Randolph thrust his hand into the President's face while he was seated at a table on board a steamboat, and tried to pull his nose. General Jackson expressed regret, after Randolph had escaped, that he was seated in such a position that he was not quick enough to inflict a personal chastisement, which he declared he would have done on the spot, if he had not been taken at a disadvantage. It might have been more *dignified*, perhaps, in a President of the United States to surrender such a miscreant to the law instead of giving him a caning; as it might in President Johnson to have taken no notice of his interrupter instead of annihilating him by keen retorts. Such promptitude or redress may be against high official etiquette; but it at least shows a vigor of character which is not likely to stop at small obstacles or be scared by small criticisms Cromwell and Luther, we believe, had the same careless intrepidity in such matters that is evinced by President Johnson.

Exclusion of the Southern States.

From the Times

A transparent fallacy is employed by the radicals to hide the tendency of their Congressional policy. To excuse the result of their action in refusing to admit Southern Representatives, they argue that the fact of exclusion is one for which the Southern States are alone responsible. "If the Union has not been restored," they reason, "it is because the South objects to restoration." Following out this line, they are careful to profess their readiness to receive the South, as evidence that its non admission is the result of its own obstinacy. The Chicago *Tribune* falls back upon this pretense:—

"The doors of Congress are not closed to the representatives of these States; they are not excluded indefinitely, nor are they sought to be excluded. On the contrary, they are excluding themselves. Congress seeks their restoration, and would gladly welcome them to the Union if they will present themselves with the credentials which the hideous past has made an imperative necessity. Congress meets in December next. There is not one of these ten States but might convene its Legislature, and, ratifying the amendment, have its Senators and Representatives present at the meeting of Congress. There is no shorter or more expeditious mode of regaining admission. Congress, in the case of Tennessee, sufficiently displayed how earnestly and anxiously it desired the representation of the people of these Rebel States. Even in the last hours of the session, without waiting for the official announcement of the action of the Legislature, the pressing business of the hour was suspended that Tennessee might be welcomed through her representatives to the Union of the States. Instead of Congress proposing, as the President and his followers assert, the indefinite exclusion of these States from representation, there is an earnest desire on the part of Congress that they be received with the least possible delay."

This is a mere play upon words, which cannot deceive the most superficial thinker.

Congress, we take it, must be responsible for the consequences of its own action. And we must also assume that the radical majority resolved upon their action with a full knowledge of its effect. Whether they avow honestly that the South shall not be admitted, or couple an invitation to enter with conditions which they know will not be accepted, matters comparatively little. The result is the same. The South is excluded. And it is excluded deliberately, intentionally, and apparently indefinitely, by the course of the radicals in regard to it.

The wrong is more flagrant because gratuitous. If the exclusion of Southern representatives proceeded from a rigid interpretation of constitutional provisions, no objection could be fairly raised against it. Not only, however, is it not warranted by the Constitution, but it is directly at variance with the requirements of the Constitution upon the subject. To keep out Southern members, the radicals discard the Constitution, evade the duty it imposes on them, and insist upon stipulations for which that instrument gives no authority. How absurd, then, is the plea that the failure to restore the Union is attributable to the South, not to the radicals!

The South has for months stood at the door of Congress asking for admission, subject to the requirements of the existing law and the test of individual fitness. Had Congress opened its door subject to these conditions, and these only, its position would have been vindicated. Its readiness to complete the restoration of the Union would have been demonstrated, and no complaint could have been urged because of the exclusion of non-qualified representatives. The onus of justification would have rested upon the constituencies by whom the unfit men had been elected. But Congress surrendered this vantage-ground when it refused to entertain the applications of the South, or to consider the individual eligibility of those who appeared in the name of the South. And when Congress adopted tests framed for the occasion, in defiance of Southern feelings and convictions, it excluded the South as effectually, as really, as though it had in terms decreed exclusion.

And what shall be done when it becomes formally known that the ten excluded States decline to accept the extra-constitutional conditions dictated by Congress? Will Congress recede from its position, content itself with the Constitution as it is, and recognize the right of the South to representation? Or will it adhere to its conditions, and so do what it can to render the exclusion permanent?

These are the inquiries which merit the attention of the friends of peace and Union. The past is on record; but what of the future? For that the South will not ratify the amendment is certain. Equally certain is it that a permanent denial of representation to ten States is incompatible with the existence of the republic. How shall the difficulty be eventually overcome? By adopting the suggestions of Brownlow and Butler, renewing war, devastating the South afresh, and annihilating its white people, as preliminaries to the admission of negro representatives? Or by recognizing in the end the right which should be unconditionally recognized now?

This aspect of the question the radicals disingenuously evade. But come it will, sooner or later, in a form that will not admit of delay; and then how will their policy stand the trial? If it is to be adhered to at all hazards, and regardless of all consequences, let the country be so informed. If not—if after all, it cannot be pushed to extremities except at a cost which the country is not willing to pay—why persist in an agitation which does infinite harm, and cannot possibly yield the slightest good?

The Contrast Between the Two Philadelphia Conventions.

From the Herald.

The great and striking points of difference between the conservative and radical parties of this country are admirably exhibited in the contrast between the Union Convention, which met at Philadelphia in August, and the Nigger-Worshippers' Convention, which is now in session in the same city. The one was dignified and statesmanlike; the other is violent and vulgar. The one welcomed the return of peace; the other insists upon the renewal of the war. The one declared emphatically for the Union; the other advocates a policy that must lead to disunion. The one favored the restoration of our white citizens to their constitutional rights; the other is committed to the extermination theories of Parson Brownlow and Ben. Butler's cry for blood. The one was attended by some of our bravest soldiers and wisest statesmen; the other is composed of insane and revolutionary radicals. The one was an honor to the country: the other is absurd and disgraceful.

At the Union Convention all the States and Territories were represented by delegations chosen by the people and expressing the sentiments of the people. The delegates to the Nigger-Worshippers' Convention are without constituencies; they represent nobody but themselves; the majority of them never saw the States from which they profess to come, and Philadelphia loafers, picked up in the streets or the bar-rooms, pretend to speak for the loyal men of the South. The Union Convention assembled for a certain purpose, transacted its business in an orderly and parliamentary manner, and adjourned harmoniously. The Nigger-Worshippers' Convention has already wasted more time in wrangling, abusing the conservatives and slandering the President than the other Convention required for all its sessions. The Union Convention had well-defined and constitutional principles, which it incorporated into a brief, emphatic, and invincible platform. The Nigger-Worshippers' Convention seems determined to repudiate the only principle—that of universal negro suffrage—to which it can be said to have any claim, unless bloodshed, rioting, miscegenation, debauchery, and anarchy may be called principles, and they are certainly enunciated as such in the speeches of the radical delegates.

Compare the characters of the gallant Dix and Senator Doolittle, the temporary and permanent chairmen of the Union Convention, with those of Tom Durant and Mr. Speed, who fill the same offices in the Nigger-Worshippers' Convention, and they will be found apt exponents of the two assemblages. Compare the characters of the delegates to the two Conventions, the resolutions presented, the speeches delivered, the conduct and deportment of all concerned, and it will be found that while the one was a body only equalled in ability by that which framed the Constitution, the other is a vicious collection of the most violent extremists of both North and South. To impeach and remove the President, and to incite negro insurrections in the South, are the objects of these radicals, openly avowed in such speeches as that of Senator Chandler. They exclude negroes from the Convention, and want to keep the negro-suffrage issue hidden for a time in order to delude the voters at the approaching elections, and are thus willing to break all their promises to the blacks so as to secure a little longer lease of political power. But under this concealment lurk dark and dangerous schemes, which are only now and then revealed by the most reckless of the ranters. Our graphic reports of the proceedings give all the various phases of the gathering—its comic side, its rebellious side, its ridiculous side, and its disunion side; and we have no need to recapitulate now the utterances of the delegates, from their threats of assassination to their avowals of miscegenation theories. All this has been carefully perused by our readers, and will be useful for reference hereafter. At present, we have to ask the candid and intelligent voters of the country to consider the contrast between this Convention and that which met in August, and to decide for themselves which is the more worthy of their sympathy, their adherence, and their support at the polls.

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KNEASS & CO.

Successors to M. MAGEE & Co.

And late of 18 Decatur St.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 ¼ No. 114 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867 On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be forfeited to the use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30 Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on Monday, the 3d of September, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, viz:—

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

9 4 4t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant

9 4 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.

A. B. ALMAN,

8 25 15t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter, the well known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,

for the Fall Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.

FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.

TUESDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION

given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms, etc, made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the

GERMAN COTILLION

together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES

will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.

CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,

D. L. CARPENTER,

8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD,

No. 241 DOCK Street.

8 17 1m] One door below Third,

who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff Also Flags and Banners All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side).

Also known as the

STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to

DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.

No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

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No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.

J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves one-third the oil Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON

18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BINGHAM HOUSE,

Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.

This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.

CURLIS DAVIS,

9 1 12t PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.

Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The House is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,

6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

ALL GLASS
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PATENT
1863

KLINE'S

WILLOUGHBY'S,

MASON'S,

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PATENT

AIR-TIGHT

SELF-SEALING

FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST

Market Price.

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1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease a merit of which it particularly boasts All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand J. S. McMURTRIE No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

8 27 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,

Office, No. 524 WALNUT street,

Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?

THEOBALD'S BOOTS,

No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.

He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc. to fit the feet. TRY HIM. 8 16 1m

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A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette

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FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

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CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
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MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

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ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL,

A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

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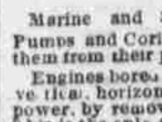
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.

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PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.

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We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co. Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. [8 14 1m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

EVENING SESSION OF THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.—Only about forty delegates were present.

Mr. Brownlow stated that the Convention had now been in session for four days, and many of the delegates had left after the harmonious action of the Convention. He thereupon moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

A delegate moved that the vote be taken by States.

A delegate asked whether it was in order to adjourn *sine die* without a quorum.

A motion to lay Mr. Brownlow's motion on the table was made and negatived.

Mr. Warmouth, of Louisiana, said he supposed the object of the motion to adjourn *sine die* was to cut off the report of the Committee on the Non-reconstructed States, because the Border States men were afraid of impartial suffrage. He would say that the delegates from the non-reconstructed States would hear that report, and he was authorized to say that impartial suffrage would be a part of it.

Mr. Creswell suggested that as the Convention had performed the labors for which it assembled, it would be well to allow an adjournment *sine die*, so that the Border States men might return to their homes. If the delegates from the non-reconstructed States desired to adopt an address, they could meet to-morrow and do so.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was renewed, and the previous question was called upon it.

Mr. Hamilton appealed to the Convention not to press the motion to adjourn *sine die*. The object of the Convention was to present to the country the true condition of the unreconstructed States. The Convention had already yielded too much to the Border States. It was well known that it was not originally intended for the Border States to participate in the Convention. (Applause.) It was of more importance to the country to have the business of the Convention well done than to have one more or less of Congressmen elected belonging to a particular party. The Border State delegates were here by courtesy only.

Mr. Creswell asked leave to make an explanation.

Mr. Hamilton declined to yield the floor, and continued his remarks, appealing to the Convention not to force an adjournment. There was once a statesman from Maryland who would not be afraid to face an issue of this kind—Henry Winter Davis. (Great applause.) If the Maryland delegates in this Convention did not wish to continue in the Convention, let them go home, and he (Hamilton) would follow them and tell their constituents how they had behaved.

Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, next spoke. He was one of the few who assisted in making the call for this Convention. He was not prepared to desert the true Union men of the South. He would stay with them to hear what they had to say.

Mr. Brownlow rose to withdraw his motion to adjourn *sine die*. Before doing so, he said he would make an explanation. He had not made the motion at the request of the Maryland delegation or any other delegation. It had been said that he (Brownlow) was afraid of negro suffrage. He had never held a doubtful position on any question, and he had no hesitation in saying he was for negro suffrage. He would rather be elected to office by loyal negroes than disloyal whites; he would rather associate with loyal negroes in private life than with white Rebels; he would rather be buried in a negro graveyard than a Rebel graveyard; and if he had to go to hell or heaven after death, he would rather go with negroes than with Rebels. He withdrew his motion to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Willey wished to know if the Border States were to participate by vote in a discussion of the report on the non-reconstructed States? (Cries of "No, no.") Well, then, he said, he hoped gentlemen would not feel offended if delegates from the Border States who had business to call them home went home to-night, and left the delegates from the non-reconstructed States to agree upon their report. The general business of the Convention was done. The general report and platform had been agreed upon, and there was nothing further for Border State delegates to do.

A delegate moved that the report of the Committee on non-reconstructed States be received and printed, with the statement that it is the action of the non-reconstructed States alone.

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, said that it was understood in his State that no other issue than that between Congress and the President was to be made in the Convention. He felt that if this Convention adopted the dogma of negro suffrage, the Republican party was gone, and gone forever. (Cries of "No, no.") He knew the temper of his people. He hoped the Convention would adjourn, and that if the non-reconstructed States desired to have a Convention afterwards they could do so.

A delegate said it was not treating the delegates from non-reconstructed States fairly to make this proposition. If the Border States withdraw, what was done after they left could not be taken as a part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, was willing that the platform of the non-reconstructed States should be drawn up, and signed only by those who wished to sign it.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on the Non-reconstructed States shall make their report, which shall be printed for the information of the country, but that action in the Convention on that report shall be confined to the delegates from the non-reconstructed States.

The above was adopted, and the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

MASS MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

In Front of the Union League House, Broad Street.

SPEECH OF JUDGE HIESTAND, OF NEW ORLEANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in front of the Union League House, on Broad street, above Walnut, last evening. Judge Hiestand, of New Orleans, addressed the assemblage substantially as follows:—

If there is anything in this life dear to a man, it is the devotion to a land he has lived in from his boyhood, and which he has scarce left even in his manhood, and the dearest experiences of his existence are bound up in it.

The example of the loyal Southern men is gratifying to us. I have resided in the city of New Orleans for upwards of thirty-seven years, and during the last seven years have never left but for a few days, and therefore speak of facts within my personal knowledge and as they really were. Almost the entire population of the entire South, during the war, were actively and sympathetically engaged in the Rebellion against the country, otherwise it had never assumed the gigantic character it did. You are familiar with the conclusion of that war, some eighteen months since, by an utter collapse. The rule, the general rule, of the Southern people was one of absolute and general hostility to the Government.

Slavery was first abolished by the emancipation and then by the amendment to the Constitution. The negroes who were once slaves are still there, and this is the real cause of the state of affairs now existing in the South. No extraordinary conditions need be enforced in the South. If, instead of conferring on the returned Rebel soldiers the highest offices of trust and emolument, and pardoning in advance these getters-up of the Rebellion (applause), he had conferred power on those loyal to the Government, it had been well for the true interests of the South. The returned Rebels went to Washington to offer to Johnson adherence to his policy to retain their power.

The people of the Southern States are determined to retain power, and increase it by getting into Congress again. In the eleven seceded States there is only a difference of six hundred thousand in favor of the white population. Dostie died not in vain (applause), for the principle upon which he was massacred, like the dragon's teeth, will spring up armed men through the South, ready to do battle for the principles which he advocated. It had the effect of bringing here this great Convention.

It may be that the trials we have gone through have embittered our minds to such an extent as to render us incapable of acting justly on the great questions of the day. The great question which agitates the minds of the people is the principle, true as the Gospel, and eternal as the Deity, that the man who is bound in his person to peril his life in the defense of his Government has the right to join in the choice of those who shall govern him. (Applause.) And in that country where a different rule prevails, the true principles of republicanism have not been arrived at. (Applause.)

The question must be determined, and when preparing your ballots for the coming elections you must prepare your bullets for the coming crisis. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR FLETCHER, OF MISSOURI.

Fellow-Citizens:—Missouri speaks to-night words of encouragement to the staunch patriots of the North and South. The South, since we have met in this city, have reconstructed themselves on the basis of loyalty. (Applause.) The great State of Missouri, with all its resources, belongs to loyal men—(applause)—won by them in fair fight. The loyal people passed laws to protect themselves. All we have done in our State we have done in pursuance of legal enactments; all we propose doing we will have legal power to do. (Applause.)

A number of fossils went down to Washington to represent that he was making a law to himself, and would prevent the Rebel conservatives from voting themselves into power. What has been done in Missouri has been done legally, and Johnson has no right to interfere in what has been done in that State. The Union men of Missouri have fought and bled in defense of that flag, and will not submit to having their laws interfered with. (Applause.) Johnson's speeches have but the effect of bringing out the bushwhackers and Rebels from the mountains and from the cities, to conventions to carry out the Democratic doctrine. The Legislature of Missouri has made such laws as will permit none but loyal men to vote. (Cheers.)

The old fogies had said that he had said that Andrew Johnson had had a hand in the murder of the lamented and sainted Lincoln. (Applause.) He had said that if Andrew Johnson had said if he were President he would grant such protection and such power to the Rebels, it was a sufficient inducement for them to commit the assassination. (Applause.) That is what he did say, and no more. The immense gatherings in this friendly city that assemble night and day to greet the loyal representatives of the whole South, will carry hope and strength to the heart of the nation.

Mass Meeting at National Hall.

A Republican meeting was held last evening at National Hall, under the auspices of the Union League.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HAMILTON.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, addressed the meeting. He referred to the action of the Convention now in session, and said that the distinct issue is put before the country; that the so-called policy of the President is an assumption of power not warranted by the Constitution; that the status of the people lately in rebellion is within the control of Congress.

The President has never had a policy; what he calls a policy is merely a scheme to break up the great Republican party and to form a new one, through which he may continue in power. The speaker then referred to the events of the past five years, and said that the United States had more than belligerent rights in the late war, and could deal with those engaged in the Rebellion as public enemies. He contended that the Southern States did secede from the United States by severing the political bonds which had existed; they paid no taxes, nor did they respect the authority of this Government or any of its officers. They resolved and re-resolved that they never would unite again with the Union, and would die in the last ditch before they consented to a treaty of peace. They did secede, but they were not beyond the control of the Government of the United States. The so-called Confederate Government was composed of States in rebellion, and was recognized as a government *de facto*, and having belligerent power. All the formalities in the exchange of prisoners were adhered to the same as if it had been treating with a foreign foe. The United States Government had as many rights, as a belligerent, as the Confederate Government, and if they had been successful, the States at the North would not have been permitted to send their representatives to Congress, unless upon the terms dictated by the South. The United States being the conqueror, how is it the United States shall not dictate the time and place when the Southern States shall be admitted? They are not in the Union, because by the Rebellion their State governments were destroyed; and now how are they to be controlled except by laws dictated by their conquerors? (Applause.) The power rests with the Congress of the United States to blot out State lines and re-map the Southern States, if it is thought best for the proper settlement of the question that now agitates the country. He contended that there never was a greater hate of the Government than there is now among the people of the South.

The speaker then referred to Texas, and said there was a time within the past twelvemonth when the army afforded some little protection to loyal citizens, but under the present teachings of the President there is no protection. He supposed that the people would have to bear this infliction, unless high Heaven should see fit to remove the cause of the evil; and if this should be done, he would bow with Christian resignation.

In conclusion, he said that the people should sustain the Congress, and see to it that those who now represent the people of this State are again returned. He said it would not do for the people to say they are in favor of universal freedom and equal rights, and then deny a large class of citizens many of the rights to which they should be entitled. The slaves have been freed, but unless we give them equal rights and equal suffrage, our great duty had not been accomplished.

Colonel Pope, of Missouri, followed in a speech, in which he referred to the condition of the country, and said that, in the language of Jefferson, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment of Monday last, and was called to order by the President at 3 o'clock yesterday.

The roll was called and the Convention proceeded to business.

On motion of Colonel Sipes, it was resolved, That the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the offices of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Receiver of Taxes, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Leader, Philip H. Lutts was nominated by acclamation for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and John M. Melloy for Receiver of Taxes.

Mr. W. Y. Leader, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of the Committee, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:—

Whereas, We are engaged in a political contest the result of which may be fraught with the most fearful consequences to the best interests of our beloved country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it behooves every man who loves his country better than party, to sacrifice all personal and political feeling, and cordially unite with his fellow-men of all parties in their efforts to preserve intact our glorious Union and maintain inviolate the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve and ratify the platform of principles and the address promulgated by the National Union Convention, assembled in this city on the 14th of August last, as the sentiments of this Convention.

Resolved, That on this platform we place the ticket we have nominated, and earnestly ask for it the hearty support and approval of our fellow-citizens who desire a permanent and lasting peace for our beloved country.

Resolved, That we owe to the soldiers and sailors who fought for the preservation of the Union a debt of lasting gratitude, and that as actions speak louder than words, we have manifested our regard for them by placing on our ticket the names of men who perilled their lives on the battle-field, and most earnestly ask for them the aid and support of all true friends of the Union they so nobly fought to preserve.

Resolved, That as the election of members of Congress and Representatives to our State Legislature is of vital importance, we earnestly urge all true friends of the Union to thoroughly organize their respective districts, and to use all honorable means to secure the defeat of the radicals and the triumph of the National Union candidates.

On motion of Mr. Coggshall the Convention adjourned.

BURNING OF THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.—Shortly after midnight this morning the Union League Building, on Broad street, was discovered to be on fire in the upper portion. Immediately after the fire was seen the flames poured out the windows in the attic, and when we left at half-past 1 o'clock there was every probability of the total destruction of the building, as the fire was making rapid headway.

The firemen were soon on the ground, and a large concourse of citizens gathered in the neighborhood.

Soon after the fire broke out a thrilling scene was enacted by four firemen. The flag and streamers were still floating from the flag-staff, when the four firemen alluded to managed to reach the cupola, and surrounded by flames and smoke, they lowered the bunting. The achievement was greeted with immense cheering from the crowd.

The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, in consequence of the confusion and excitement. As the roof was of slate, it is probable that the destruction of the building is due to the free use of gas during the week in illuminating the front and windows.

Most of the paintings and furniture were saved, and the fire was checked before it had reached the lower stories.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Yesterday morning, Stephen Franklin, of the United States Treasury detective service, in company with members of the police, visited the residence of William Cregar, in Montgomery county, and arrested him on the charge of being concerned in the manufacture of counterfeit money. Upon searching the house, the officers found several counterfeit plates, besides a large amount of counterfeit money and implements used in the manufacture of it. One plate, for the making of "bugs," as figures for altering the denomination of genuine bills are called, was found in one of the prisoner's pockets. He was brought to this city, and had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hibler. On the testimony of Officer Franklin, and others concerned in the arrest, he was committed, in default of $10,000 bail, for trial. The accused was released a few months ago from the Penitentiary, after serving an imprisonment of five years.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR.

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

THE "PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN" (Filbert street and West Penn Square) for the education of Young Ladies in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Lithography, etc., will reopen on MONDAY, September 3. Parents will please send to the school-house for catalogues.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Harrison,
William Bucknell,
P. P. Morris,
William J. Horstman,
Redwood F. Warner,
Eli K. Price,
James L. Claghorn,
James H. Orne,
David S. Brown,
George Whitney,
James A. Wright,
W. P. Wilstach.

8 31 12t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.

Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, S. E. CORNER THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, reopens MONDAY, September 10.
9 1 10t B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufacture in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY.

D. P. McDOWELL'S "RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."

Call and try them, at Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.

The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf 1m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 28

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS

EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

Made to order by
14 1mrp EVANS, No. 230 SOUTH Street

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

	Three-story Brick residence, L street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1	Three-story Brick residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1	Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. B. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoyt, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to 6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.

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By two large and efficient Orchestras.

TO-NIGHT,

And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 3 months........$8 00
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For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

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WM. E. SINN & CO........Lessees.
Doors open at 7.15. Curtain rises at 8.
BENEFIT OF THE LYRIC ARTIST,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
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VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
who will appear as
ANGELO, ANGELO,
ANGELO, ANGELO,
ANGELO, ANGELO,
ANGELO, ANGELO,
in John Brougham's five act Drama, entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
BEL DEMONIO,
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BEL DEMONIO,
BEL DEMONIO,
produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Supported by the
STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 8,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW........Sole Lessee and Manager.
FIRST BENEFIT
OF
MISS IRENE WORRELL.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 7.
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
The young, beautiful, and gifted
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE.
The performance will commence with the Comic Drama of
CROSSING THE LINE.
Wouter von Broom........Mr. T. L. DONNELLY
Estelle de Burgh........IRENE WORRELL
Pomna Voodervile........JENNIE WORRELL
To be followed by the Fairy Extravaganza,
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;
OR, THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) September 7.
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mrs. Oakley........Mrs. JOHN DREW
After which the fine Drama of
THERESE;
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
Therese........Miss Lizzie Price
Carwin........Mr. Frank Mordaunt
Lavigne........Mr. Samuel Hemple
SATURDAY—Last night of Mrs. DREW.
MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 7.
BENEFIT (and last appearance but one) of the popular Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Only Night of Tom Taylor's popular Comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which the laughable Comedietta of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Timothy Brown........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the thrilling Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
SATURDAY—Mr. CLARKE'S LAST NIGHT.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING LARGE HALL TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
MR. ROBERT HELLER'S
SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
FULL HOUSES NIGHTLY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEW PROGRAMME—MAGIC, MUSIC, and FUN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents, secured seats, 75 cents. 9 3 6t

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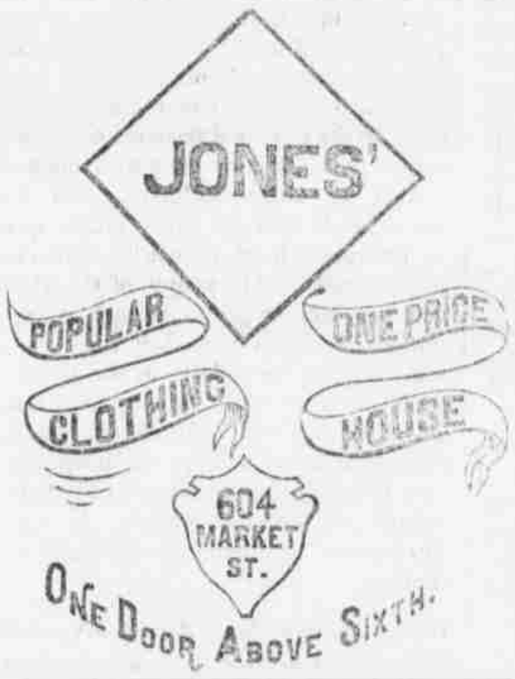
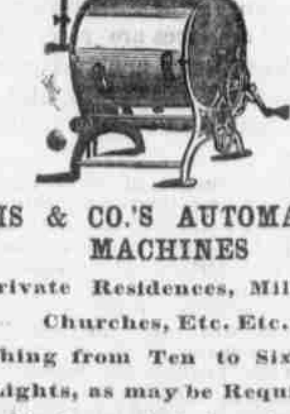


GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



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The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

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Where the machines can be seen in operation.

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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

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GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 2 10 tuths rp

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9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

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The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (60x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

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With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 363-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 21 m&f 3m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE NINTH, PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of Carpet buyers to their NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

Of every style and variety. [9 4 3m

NOW OPENING FOR FALL SALES.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality, manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade.

J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
1 14 1m No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

From a Business Point of View.

THE restoration of peace and prosperity to the South, and the general settlement of the late Rebellion, are matters of great interest to the business community. This all will agree to, but the measures necessary to secure so desirable a result are the subjects of a wide divergency of opinion. Yet, there are a few general principles applicable to the case in hand which business men cannot fail to appreciate.

The first fundamental, vital, essential condition of business prosperity is *security* for person and property. Capital is timid. It demands peace and order. It flies from convulsion and disorder. Very high rewards, it is true, may tempt it to take temporary risks, but for permanent investments, such as the development and prosperity of any large district of country requires, it must have the guarantee of civil order.

These general principles are specially applicable to the present condition of the South. That portion of the country has been devastated by war. Its ready capital applicable to business enterprises has been swallowed up in the expenses of the Rebellion. Its fixed capital—such as fences, barns, mills, factories, farming implements, and the like, the gradual accumulation of scores of years—has been sadly diminished, and, in many parts of the country, almost totally annihilated. All this must be restored before the South can become self-supporting and prosperous. The waste of five years of destruction must be repaired. Houses, bridges, fences, barns and mills must be rebuilt. Deserted fields must be reclaimed. Abandoned plantations must be brought into use again. The great industrial machine must once more be set to going before Southern recuperation can begin.

But all this is a work requiring capital—money in hand—which the Southern people have not got. And here is where political considerations come in. The North has an abundance of unemployed capital, which would instantly seek employment in the South if security to person and property was only assured. But it is not. On the contrary, insecurity, disorder, and commotion rule the hour. Ever since the war closed, things have been going from bad to worse, until now hardly a man can be found who is willing to risk a dollar in the South. Thousands of plantations that are now desolate would have been burdened with cotton had suitable protection been afforded to Northern men. Hundred of mills now in ruins would have been rebuilt, warehouses erected, and factories set to going, had security prevailed.

The trouble is a deep though simple one. For the past year the control of the Southern communities has been rapidly passing into the hands of a restless, reckless, bad class of men,—men of whom that infamous Rebel and murderer, Mayor Munroe, of New Orleans, is a fair type. Every step in releasing these States from military control has been followed by the accession to power of a class of men who hate the Government, and have hated it for years—men who were the leading spirits in precipitating the Southern people into rebellion originally—men who hate the fundamental ideas of our form of government, who are filled with a spirit of bitterness and persecution towards their Union neighbors, and who would drive from their midst every Northern man. We see this in New Orleans, where General Sheridan says it is a question whether Northern men can any longer remain there. We find the same state of feeling prevailing throughout the entire South. There is no longer any safety or security for Union men either of the South or the North. The moderate men have been overslaughed, and the reckless, fire-eating Rebels are getting full control.

As a necessary consequence, industry and trade are at their lowest ebb. Capital has ceased to flow to the South. Northern labor is deterred from going there, and general stagnation and decay are beginning to prevail.

Now what is the remedy for all this? Admit the Southern representatives, some say. But how will that help the matter? These bad men have too much power there already. Will admitting Rebel representatives from Louisiana remove Mayor Monroe from power, or make New Orleans any safer for Union men? Will giving these implacable enemies of the country more power make them less dangerous? The immediate admission of representatives from the late Rebel States would only aggravate present troubles, and still further prostrate the business of the country.

No, the first great want of the South is *security;* and the first great duty of the general Government is to afford that security. The Southern States are now as truly under the control of Rebels as they were during the war. Practically, the United States affords its citizens no protection there. If a man has been faithful in his allegiance, and has borne arms in defense of the Government, that very fact makes him an outcast and an outlaw. How can we have peace and prosperity while such a state of things continues? How can business prosper in the South, when a man is hunted down and driven out on account of his loyalty?

Look at Tennessee, convulsed and apparantly on the eve of an outbreak, by the efforts of this same reckless Rebel element to overthrow her State Government. Yet her Representatives have been admitted to seats in Congress. Look at Missouri, too, where this same Rebel element is endeavoring to ride rough-shod over the Constitution and laws of the State. And yet in both of these States there would be perfect peace were it thoroughly understood that the General Government was on the side of loyalty and order.

Whatever else may be necessary to the restoration of the Rebel States, it must be clear to every reflecting mind that the entire exclusion from power of the late Rebel leaders, as proposed in the Constitutional amendment, is essential. As a class these men are life-long enemies of the Government, and plotters against its peace. They are disloyal by education, by conviction, and by practice. To give them power is madness. The experiment is every day becoming a more costly and disastrous one.

The work of restoration should be committed alone to loyal men; and then they should be protected by the whole power of the Government. This would give us peace instead of discord, and with peace would come a revival of industry and the re-establishment of business upon a sure and lasting foundation.

The Third Congressional District—The Character of the Opposing Candidates.

IN speaking a day or two since of the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District, Mr. Buckwalter, we desire to be understood as using the term "conservative," as applied to that gentleman, in the current *Democratic* sense, and *not* in the sense of his having been less obnoxious as to his record than the leaders of his party generally. He belongs to that school of politicians in our midst represented by William B. Reed and the *Age*, commonly called Copperheads. He has made his record of that character, and by it he must now be judged. Those who remember his course two years ago, when a candidate for this same office, and the position he occupied during the war generally, will find in his course no recommendation to the support of loyal men. He belongs to that school of politicians who declared the war to be a "failure," and who during the darkest hours of our national strife had no words of cheer and hope for the country. Such men have no claims for recognition and reward, now that the great contest of arms is over.

Of Hon. Leonard Myers, the Union candidate, it is unnecessary to speak at length. He is an able and experienced legislator, whose opinions carry weight in the counsels of the nation, and who has shown his devotion to principle and to the interests of his constituents by a consistent, diligent, and successful career. He has devoted himself with assiduity to the practical business interests of his constituents, as connected with finance, protection to home industry, and kindred topics, while upon all great public questions his utterances have been wise, moderate, and statesmanlike. The people of the Third District may well be proud of such a Representative. Through him their voice counts for something in the affairs of the nation. He should be returned by an increased majority. These are no times for weak and inexperienced men of any party, much less are they times for men who are not thoroughly sound upon the great issues of the hour. Mr. Buckwalter is inexperienced and he is not sound.

Unity Among New Jersey Republicans.

WE are glad to see a spirit of unity and conciliation prevailing among our Republican friends in New Jersey. The unfortunate breach last winter, in regard to the Senatorial question, threatened seriously to compromise the party in the State. That breach, we trust, is now fully healed, and the Republican ranks will stand firm and unbroken for the coming contest. As contributing to this end, we are glad to see that Mr. Scovel's recent explanations and advances are received by the party in a kindly and appropriate spirit. Thus the Union *Sentinel*, of Trenton, in speaking of this gentleman and his course last winter, says:—

> "In the bitterness of the excitement produced on that occasion, many hard things were said of the Honorable Senator from Camden, and perhaps great injustice was done him. Animosity is blind, and strikes at random. There are secret springs to all men's most prominent actions, into which the public at large are apt to get an incorrect insight. Perhaps if all the reasons and provocations that inspired Mr. Scovel's course on the Senatorial question last winter were known his party would have had more charity for his conduct than they have exercised towards him. Be that as it may, we are pleased to find that James M. Scovel has retraced the false steps he took in an hour of irritation, and is now again with us, in all the zeal and energy of his character. On Thursday evening of last week the Republicans of Camden held a meeting, which was addressed by Senator Scovel. We have seldom seen a better exposition of the present position of political affairs in this country, than is contained in the remarks of the Senator from Camden."

These are well-timed words. Let us have unity and zeal in this fall's canvass, and the well-earned supremacy of the Union party in New Jersey will be proudly maintained.

DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED.—Intelligent Democrats give up the contest in this State. They see the "handwriting on the wall," and acknowledge it. The nomination of Clymer, with his terrible record, is acknowledged to have been a fatal mistake. Were it not so late in the canvass he would even now be withdrawn. The Johnson movement, too, has demoralized the party, and brought it no strength. An apparent contest will be kept up, but the leaders know now, as well as they will after the votes shall have been counted, that they are beaten by an overwhelming majority. No party can stand against such a tide of public sentiment as is now rushing like a mighty river over our State.

"THE NEW NATION."—Some years since Rev. J. W. Hunnicutt, of Richmond, announced the publication of the *New Nation*, a radical Union paper. Cursed with Rebel abuse, detested by the reconstructed, hooted at as he walked the streets, in spite of personal danger and financial difficulty he has continued its existence. He is now in our city as a delegate, and we hope will receive such aid and sympathy as Philadelphia always shows to loyalty and courage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, September 7, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 108@108¼, a decline of ¼; 110½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 106 for 7·30s; and 97½ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 99¼@99¾, and old do. at 95½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 56¾, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 65, no change; Norristown at 60½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33¼, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33, a decline of ¼; 57¼ was bid for Minehill; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 18½. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 32, and Union at 65. 96½ was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 55 for Commonwealth; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 59½, a slight decline. 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¼ for preferred do.; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145⅞; 11 A. M., 146; 12 M., 145¾; 1 P. M., 145⅞.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Tremont 7s....	85	100 sh Reading...s15	59½
$800 Pa 6s. mun lts.	99¾	200 sh do.....b30	57
$2300 do new lots	99¼	200 sh do...lots.	56·94
$2000 N J r g. bds s5	98½	100 sh do......s15	56½
$4000 U S 5-20s 65coup	108¼	100 sh do.........	56 94
40 sh Leh Nav......	59½	18 sh Leh Val......	65
100 sh do........c	59½	22 sh do....Mon	95
17 sh Mor Canal....	85	26 sh M & M Bk...	32
15 sh Pa R......lots	57½	25 sh Union Bk.....	66
75 sh do.........	57½	6 sh Louisville Bk.	100

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..............	145½	146
American Silver, ¼s and ½s..............	137	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	14¾	..
" " July, 1864....	14¼	..
" " August, 1864....	13¾	..
" " October, 1864....	12¾	..
" " Dec., 1864....	11¾	..
" " May, 1865....	9¾	..
" " August, 1865....	8½	..
" " Sept., 1865....	7¾	..
" " October, 1865....	7¾	..

—Collector John H. Diehl, of the Second District, has issued the following notice to the tax payers in that district:—

United States Internal Revenue, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-sixth Wards of the city of Philadelphia. The assessment for the above named district of persons liable to tax on income for the year 1865 and for licenses, carriages billiard tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., etc., for the year ending 30th April, 1867 having been completed, notice is hereby given that said duties have become due and payable, and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 Dock street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until and including Saturday the 29th of September, 1866, for the purpose of receiving the same. All such taxes remaining unpaid after the 29th of September, 1866 will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be strictly enforced.

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending

	Tons. Cwt.
September 6 1866 was:—	33,117·15
Corresponding week last year..............	32 803 15
Increase for the week..............	314 00
Tonnage for this season to Sept. 6, 1866....	921,590 17
Corresponding time last year..............	546,018 15
Increase for the year..............	375,572 02

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, September 7.—There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and it is held at $35 ℔ ton; Spanish is steady at $20 ℔ cord.

There is not much Timothy Seed coming forward, and the article is in fair demand at $3·50@4 00 ℔ bushel. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3·85@3 90. Cloverseed ranges from $6 50 to $7 50 ℔ 64 pounds.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market. The only sales reported were for the supply of the home consumers; sales of 900 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; and small lots of superfine at $7·50@8·75; old and new stock extras at $9@11·00; old and fresh ground new wheat Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·00@13·50; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged. We quote at $7. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat Market, but prices are unchanged; sales of 1200 bushels red at $2·75@2·80; white ranges from $2·90 to $3. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Western; and $1·10@1·12 for Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive with small sales of yellow at 91c., and Western mixed at 88@89c. Oats are dull and lower; sales of Southern at 4½c.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales at $2 37 for Pennsylvania and $2 40 for Western.

A Sad Story.—On the 18th ult., a laborer, whose name is at present unknown, was brought to Guy's Hospital from the tunnel near Sevenoaks, in Kent, with his head frightfully crushed from the falling of a heavy brick from the roof where he was engaged with other laborers in some necessary repairs. On his admission to the hospital his struggles and cries were frightful. It required the united strength of six men to hold him down, and even then he managed to break the bathman's finger, to bite and scratch the doctor, and to grasp the sister of the ward so tightly by the throat that the mark still remains. After a few hours of intense suffering he expired, the medical officers being unable to operate on him. Although he has been some time in the service of the company, he is unknown to them, and has only been recognized among his fellow-workmen as "Tom." There was found upon him a letter from a young woman belonging to one of the boarding houses attached to Eton College, who was evidently his sweetheart. It is couched in terms of warm affection, and concluded with the expression of a hope that they should shortly meet never to part again.

ASSEMBLY BILLIARD ROOMS.
S. W. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 8, 1866.

At 7½ o'clock, E. H. NELMS and R. T. RYALL will play a match game of 1000 points, Caroms.

Mr JAMES PALMER, and others, also play a series of games.

Eight of Phelan & Collender's superb Tables of various styles and sizes.

The public is respectfully invited.

1t* E. H. NELMS & CO., Proprietors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press:*—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA,
SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES
TO THE
LOYAL CONVENTION,
NOW IN SESSION,
Will Address the Citizens of Philadelphia
AT NATIONAL HALL,
THIS EVENING, THE 7th INST.,
AT 8 O'CLOCK. 1t

By Order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
THE 8th INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Major-General Carl Schurz
WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS
OF
PHILADELPHIA
AT
NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STREET.

By order of Committee on Public Meetings. (9 7 2t

SOUTHERN LOYALIST
CONVENTION,
SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

The Business Rooms of the SECRETARIES of the Convention will be found in the Building of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, Nos. 1105 and 1107 CHESNUT street (Second story, West Door). Those persons having business with the Southern Loyalist Convention will apply as above.

WESTON FLINT,
1t SECRETARY OF CONVENTION.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 463, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank Nos 1497 93 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 59; Arch St. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 tm3u* CASPER HEFT.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences. Perfect order. Eighteenth street, near Logan Square. Possession soon. $9500. C. M. S. LESLIE.
9 7 3t No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE—GOOD-WILL AND STOCK OF A Dry Goods and Trimmings Store. Good location. Apply No. 3310 MARKET street. 1t*

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—LARGE LOT of good blue Building Stone. Inquire of JOHN DEVINE, at the Quarry Hanwell Paper Mill Wissahickon, foot of COTTAGE Street, near Chesnut Hill. 1t*

WANTS.

$20,000.—WANTED AS A PARTNER, an active business man having the above capital with a view to extending a first-class protected manufacturing business patronized by United States Government. Address "Go-ahead," this office. 9 7 3t*

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale Millinery House. One who can influence Western trade may find a good situation. Address Box 1771 Post Office. 1t*

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN in a Wholesale Millinery House. Address Box 1771, Post Office. 1t*

ROGERS' NEW GROUP,
"UNCLE NED'S SCHOOL,"
NOW READY.
The most charming and successful of all his works.
SOLE AGENCY,
EARLES' GALLERIES,
AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
9 7 6t4p

GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLANK BOOKS,
PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
PENS, INKS, AND PENCILS,
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING,
AT BRYSON & SON'S,
9 7 1t No. 8 North SIXTH Street

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PAIR of Black Horses, handsomely matched, kind in harness, prompt drivers, fearless of locomotives, and warranted sound in every respect. Can be seen by applying in RASBERRY Street, below Walnut.
L. BLAIR.
Also, a two-seated Carriage. 9 3 mw3t*

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, ETC.,
To which they respectfully invite attention.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS, A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO THE TRADE.
9 7 3t 4p]

MOSQUITO NETS
AND
NETTING.

Persons returning to the city are respectfully informed that we have now on hand, and ready for immediate use,
Patent Umbrella Mosquito Nets,
FOR SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEDS, CRIBS, CRADLES, ETC.,
OF ALL THE REQUIRED SIZES AND COLORS.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.
9 7 mw3trp]

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Are Now Opening Their
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, Etc.
To which the attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is invited. [9 4 tuwf3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRUNES.
VERY FINE LARGE PRUNES,
IN LARGE AND SMALL CANS.
Our Own Importation.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 $3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known,
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
148 Philadelphia.

BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. BLANKETS.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 tl0 10 Manufacturers.

EDWARD J. CAFFEE,
IMPORTER
HAVANA CIGARS
AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
9 7 tmw lmrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUNE TRACT,
No. 1.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE"
Will publish A TRACT containing the proceedings of
THE
Southern Loyalists' Convention.

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FOR SEPTEMBER 15, 1866,
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Continued from our First Page.

emancipated all slaves within reach of his legitimate power. The glory of President Johnson is to have completed what the former left unfinished, and to have made the Constitution what even of the thirteen original parties to it desired to make it at its formation.

Two of the slave States refused to concur in the great measure of 1865 and it will be recorded in our history as one of the marvels of the times that slavery was abolished in Kentucky and Delaware by the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. Let the fact be proclaimed in honor of the last-named States, and it need not be doubted that the time is near at hand when they will find, in high moral considerations and an immeasurably increased prosperity, cause to congratulate themselves that their names are enrolled in the great army of emancipators throughout the civilized world.

In connection with this subject let me recall to your remembrance the general gloom which overspread the country when the late civil war broke out. The stoutest hearts were not without their misgivings, and even those of us who never doubted the issue and who were determined from the beginning to fight it out to the end, without regard to consequences, had our hours and days of the deepest anxiety. While crying out, like the psalmist, from the depths of our distress, "*de profundis*," the gates of our valleys and our everlasting hills were unlocked as if in response to our cry, and treasures which had lain buried in the darkness of ages were poured out in boundless profusion to sustain us under the enormous burdens cast upon us by the war. To these prolific fountains of wealth the Pacific Railroad is to convey us on its way across the continent—to the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the lower gold and silver bearing ranges. The auriferous mountains chains of Europe and Asia have been penetrated and ransacked for thousands of years for the precious metals they contain. Ours are, as yet, untouched; and there is every reason to believe, I had almost said to fear, that the treasures which are to be developed and distributed among us will exceed all that history has pictured of the riches of the great oriental empires.

For let us bear in our remembrance that the administration of wealth by Governments is always a source of corruption; that communities grow less scrupulous as they grow more rich; that simplicity of manners give way to luxury, and economy to extravagance; and that rivalry in industry is succeeded by that worst and most demoralizing of all competition—emulation in expenditure. Social evils of this sort may be endured and made comparatively innocuous so long as public legislation is made pure. I say to you, then, men of the West, look to the purity of your representatives in your State Legislatures and in Congress. Let them be men of talent if they are also men of integrity. But let them, first of all, be honest and incorruptible. It was the good fortune of Mr. Douglas to have borne his part in the national councils when incorruptibility was deemed as essential in a public legislator as chastity in a woman, and to have gone through life, during the highest party excitement, without a stain on his reputation, in his personal or public relations. Impure legislation was the evil for which, above all others, the founders of our Government had the deepest concern—

"*Quod nostri timuere patres,*"

and it is on you, as voters, holding in your hands the power of selection, that the responsibility rests of maintaining the stability of the Government by confiding its administration, and especially its legislative functions, to pure men.

It has pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the universe to strengthen and uphold us in the seasons of our adversity and peril. Let us implore Him not to leave us to ourselves in the more dangerous ordeal of our prosperity.

The oratory of Mr. Douglas was marked by the same characteristics which distinguished him in all the actions of his life. It was bold, earnest, forcible, and impressive. It is quite manifest that he never chose as a model any one of the great orators of his own time or of the past. It is equally certain that he bestowed little labor on ornament. He seems to have had a single object in the preparation of his speeches—to express his thoughts in the simplest and most forcible words and to give to his hearers the clearest conception of his meaning; and it was from the steady pursuit of this object that he acquired the extraordinary power which he possessed of moving other minds by pouring into them the overpowering convictions of his own. He never turned out of the direct path of logical deduction to run after a rhetorical figure. He never impaired the force of a plain proposition by loading it with unnecessary words. His style was the growth of practice in speaking rather than study—a practice which began in his boyhood, and which, through his early appointment to offices requiring argument and debate, became a part of his daily life. It is doubtful whether any man of his age ever spoke so often in courts, legislative bodies, and in popular assemblies. He may be said to have been eminently an orator of the people. His greatest power was, perhaps, in influencing the judgments and feelings of the masses.

And yet, in the Senate chamber he was scarcely less distinguished. He was for years the associate in that arena of the first men of the Union, often their opponent in debate, and never coming out of the contest without honor. Indeed, as a ready and effective debater he had very few equals. His long and laborious training in the intellectual battle-fields of the West, his clear mental conceptions, and the direct and forcible rendering of his thoughts, gave him a power in the extemporaneous discussions which few other men possessed.

It is unnecessary to say to you who knew him so well that there were occasions when, under strong excitement, he rose to the very highest flights of oratory; when the passions by which he was moved broke out into those pointed and epigramatic utterances which live for years after the lips of the speaker have been closed forever. Such an occasion occurred in the debate on the Mexican war in the House of Representatives in 1846, when he was but thirty-three years of age. Some of the ablest and most prominent members of that body had denounced the war as "unholy, unrighteous, and damnable," when Mr. Douglas turned upon them with the following outburst of fiery indignation:—

"Sir, I tell these gentlemen it requires more charity than falls to the lot of frail man to believe that the expression of such sentiments is consistent with the sincerity of their professions—with patriotism, honor, and duty to their country. Patriotism emanates from the heart; it fills the soul; inspires the whole man with a devotion to his country's cause, and speaks and acts the same language. America wants no friends, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen who after war is declared, condemns the justice of her cause, and sympathizes with the enemy; all such are traitors in their hearts, and it only remains for them to commit some overt act for which they may be dealt with according to their deserts."

Though Mr. Douglas was always a member of the Democratic party he never considered himself bound by his association to support measures which he believed wrong. His sense of right his conscientious convictions of duty, were with him obligations above all party ties. It was under this high feeling of honor and self-respect, and with an independence worthy of all praise, that he broke away from the political associations with which he had been all his life identified, and denounced, resisted and opposed with all the resistless energy of his character, and with all the earnestness of his eloquence, what he denominated the Lecompton fraud. There can be no higher evidence of his stern integrity than his course on this occasion; no better illustration of the truth that, though party ties may bind us on questions of mere expediency, no honest man will hesitate to break away from them when the alternative is to do, on a question of principle, what he feels to be wrong.

The last public appearance of Mr. Douglas was on two occasions, one immediately succeeding the other. On his return to this State after the attack on Fort Sumter, he addressed the members of the Legislature at their request, denouncing the Rebellion, urging the oblivion of all party differences, appealing to his political friends and opponents to unite in support of the Government, and calling on the people to come in their strength to its rescue from the perils which surrounded it and preserve the Union from being broken up by force of arms. In a speech to the people of Chicago, six days afterwards, the same earnest appeals were made to them to lay aside all considerations but that of preserving the Government of their fathers. On this occasion he was received by all parties with demonstrations of respect, surpassing in enthusiasm if possible all other of the great ovations of his life. These speeches, though pregnant with the most determined spirit, and with an undoubting faith in the issue of the contest, were obviously made under great depression of feeling. He had been one of the most consistent, resolute and efficient defenders of the constitutional rights of the Southern States. He had done everything that justice and magnanimity dictated to sustain them.

To the members of the Legislature he said:—"Whatever errors I have committed have been leaning too far to the Southern section of the Union against my own;" to the people of Chicago that he had gone "to the utmost extremity of magnanimity and generosity," and that the return was "war upon the Government." It was this sense of the inutility of his own personal sacrifices and labors, and the ungenerous return on the part of those for whom he and others acting with him had done so much, that embittered the last days of his life, and aggravated the disease under which he was laboring. A vein of sadness runs through these two last speeches, and seems now, as we look back to the events speedily following them, a prefiguration of his approaching death. On these two intellectual efforts his reputation may well rest as examples of the purest patriotism, and of an undying faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause of the Union.

A few hundred yards west of us, shut out from our sight by an intervening grove, stands the Chicago University. In the magnitude of its extent, the massiveness of its architecture and its well balanced proportions, it is not only an ornament to the city, but a living testimonial of the liberality with which private wealth has contributed to the cause of science. Two hundred students are receiving instruction within its walls from a learned and accomplished faculty and from its noble observatory astronomy holds nightly consultations with the heavenly bodies. The ample grounds in the centre of which the institution stands were the munificent gift of Mr. Douglas, whose name the main edifice bears. The instruction which in his youth he labored so hard to obtain he wished to see fully extended to the young men of this city and State. And thus shall the two structures—that of which he was one of the enlightened and liberal founders and this of which you are to lay the foundation to-day—stand side by side, we trust, for ages to come, as great landmarks of civilization on the shore of Lake Michigan, where, little more than a quarter of a century ago, majestic nature from the beginning of time had not yet been roused from her silent and solitary sleep.

And now, fellow citizens, after this brief and imperfect delineation of the character and review of the services of Mr. Douglas, it only remains to apply yourselves to the task you are here to perform—to lay deep in the solid earth the foundation-stone of the structure which is to bear his name, and stand for centuries as a memorial to your children of one whose talents, political and personal integrity, and devotion to the public welfare, you would wish them to know and to emulate. In the changefulness of human things the time may come when the stone which is to surmount and crown it may be brought down to the level of that which is to be laid at its base to-day. For families and races, and communities, and empires must in the future as in the past run their course and perish. But great actions, great virtues, and great thoughts, emanations and attributes of the spiritual life, types of the immortality which is to come, shall live on when all the monuments that men contrive and fashion and build up to perpetuate remembrances of themselves shall, like them, have crumbled into their primeval dust. One of the great poets of the Augustan era, nearly 1900 years ago, boasted that his works should live as long as the priest with the silent virgin should ascend the capitolium. Of the millions of treasure lavished upon the decoration of the capital no trace remains; its very site was long disputed; and priests and virgins, with the knowledge of the mysteries they celebrated, have been buried for more than a thousand years in the darkest oblivion. But the immortal verse in all its purity and grace, still lives, and will make the name and genius of its author familiar until the records of human thought shall be obliterated and lost. Thus shall the name of him whose memory you are honoring be as imperishable as the history of the State in whose service he lived and died; borne on its annals as one who was identified with its progress and improvements; who illustrated the policy and the social spirit of the great West; who gained strength and influence from its support and confidence; and who gloried in its energy and its unconquerable enterprise. He will be remembered above all for those heroic words the last he ever uttered, worthy to be graven on stone and treasured to the end of time in all patriotic hearts—words which come to us as we stand around his grave, with a solemnity and a pathos which no language can express. When his wife bent over him as his spirit was departing, and asked if he had anything to say to his children, forgetting himself, his domestic ties, everything precious in life from which he was about to be severed—thinking only of his country rent by civil strife and overshadowed by impenetrable darkness, he replied, "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the Union."

President Johnson's Speech.

The President appeared at the front of the platform and delivered the following brief address:—

Fellow citizens: I have travelled over 1100 miles after having been invited to attend the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the monument to be erected. I will say to my friends, personal and political, and in accepting the invitation to be present on this occasion, it was for the purpose of bearing testimony of my high respect for a man who perished in the public service, and one whom I respected and loved.

I have no eulogy to pronounce. That has been done better than I could do it, and it will be handed down and placed in the possession of all who took an interest in the history and character of the distinguished individual who is now no more. Some men may wear the civic wreath which the nation weaves for those who served their country in lofty positions, or they may be graced with laurels, perhaps, for those who defend her in the hour of peril, and their names may be engraven upon the imperishable records of national glory. This column is reared in memory of the legislator and the representative man. A consciousness of duty performed was his remuneration while living, and his reward will be the inscription of his name high on the cenotaph erected by a grateful nation to commemorate the services of those who lived and toiled for the people and the Union of the States.

Fellow-citizens: I believe in my heart that if we could communicate with the dead and cause them to know what was transpiring on earth, were it possible for Stephen A. Douglas to be disturbed from his slumber, he would rise from his grave and shake off the habiliments of the tomb, and proclaim: The Constitution and the Union, they must be preserved. (Great applause.)

Speech of Secretary Seward.

Secretary Seward then came forward in response to repeated calls, and said:

Like the President, I am not here to make a speech, less than on any other occasion. Could I consent to speak without consideration, it would be a disrespect to the great dead to offer a hurried and heedless tribute to the greatness and fame of Stephen A. Douglas. You have just heard, as all the world knows, that Stephen A. Douglas was concerned many years in the great affairs of the nation, at the Capitol. You are not ignorant that I was concerned in the same way for the last eleven years of his life.

I was an associate in the Senate of Stephen A. Douglas. During the last six months of that period I was a fellow laborer on the same side in supporting the same great cause, and I say that cause was the Union against rebellion. All the previous portion of that time we were in a party sense adversaries.

It is amongst the proudest of my personal recollections that, although we were enemies as the world understood it—political men arrayed against each other by partisan combinations for ten years, and were political friends and associates only for six months—yet, notwithstanding, the widow and the children, the kindred, the friends and the party of Stephen A. Douglas, paid me the extraordinary compliment of asking me to be the orator on the occasion for which we have assembled.

It proved this, namely, that Stephen A. Douglas was a great and generous man. Had he not been he could not have gone through ten years of opposition to me without leaving in my heart a pang or wound. It proved that I knew all the while that he was a patriot, and that he thought me one also.

When they, broken down with grief for his loss, struck down as he was on the ramparts of his country's defence, came to me and begged to commit to me the care of his great name and memory, I was unable to accept the precious trust. I am glad now that I declined, because I rejoice that the task of his eulogist has been performed by one who throughout his whole life was united to him in the bonds of political as well as personal friendship.

Who, therefore, could more justly appreciate his great merits, and who, having sympathized with him so deeply and so long, knew how his fame ought to be presented for the emulation of his countrymen? I am sure the oration just delivered will live in history and the affection of mankind long after you and I shall have perished, and even after this corner-stone shall be crumbled into dust.

And what, fellow-citizens, made a whole nation admire him during the last eventful years of his life? What is it that has made us unanimous in the homage now paid his memory? It was because in the most fearful crisis that ever overtook our country he rushed forward to the country's defence and gave up his life in the effort to maintain and save the Union of these States, and through it, to preserve for posterity the blessings which by the will of Providence it was designed to confer. It shows one great and important truth from which men in every age should take encouragement. It is a mistake to suppose the greatest merit on earth is to found an empire—a State. There is a great deal more merit in preserving it. The study I have been obliged to make of the affairs of nations has satisfied me that he who would raise a falling State is greater than he who founds a State. (Great and enthusiastic applause.) Therefore, I think that Stephen A. Douglas, with Abraham Lincoln, will live in the memory and homage of mankind equally with the Washingtons and Hamiltons of the Revolutionary age.

For myself, I could not ask higher commendation to the favor of mankind in future ages than this, when they shall mark and read the trials of this once beloved country under the Administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, that they may find that with Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas I was in true association; and with Ulysses S. Grant and David G. Farragut, and with all the great heroes and all the great statesmen who have given to the American people a new lease of life—a life that I now feel is able to defy faction, rebellion and powerful enemies to destroy either, now or hereafter, for evermore. (Tremendous cheers greeted the utterance of these sentences.)

General Grant was next introduced, and received a warm greeting, as he has through all the places we have passed.

Admiral Farragut was, as usual, warmly greeted. The other distinguished excursionists were warmly applauded. The ceremonies closed as the rain began to fall—the weather being cloudy throughout the proceedings.

The excursionists, with the exception of the President, visited the Opera House to-night. They were applauded by the audience as they entered. General Grant was cheered, when he rose and said they could get nothing as agreeable from him as they got from the stage. Admiral Farragut responded to the cheers, saying that he and General Grant had made a bargain to speak three and a half minutes, but as Grant had engrossed all the time there was nothing left for him to say.

Shipping.—The number of vessels and the tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards at the twelve principal ports of the United Kingdom during the year 1865 was as follows:—Vessels entered inwards 30,444, tonnage 9,756,502; vessels cleared outwards, 26,648, tonnage 8,998,152. The comparative position of London and Liverpool is as follows:—London vessels entered inwards 11,610, tonnage 3,646,142; vessels cleared outwards 8093, tonnage 2,627,809. Liverpool vessels entered inwards 4827, tonnage 2,644,821; vessels cleared outwards 4425, tonnage 2,631,827. The aggregate declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the twelve ports in 1865 was £144,363,160. In the case of London the amount was £37,009,718; in that of Liverpool, £73,066,773.

Eccentric Conditions to a Bequest.—A curious behest of an eccentric man has been recently obeyed at St. Ives. Mr. John Knill, first an attorney, then steward at St. Ives for the Duke of Buckingham, next collector of customs at that place, and finally a bencher of Gray's Inn, who built the pyramidal monument which overlooks St. Ives, left a sum of money, the interest of which was to be given quinquennially to five young maidens who were to dance round the monument. In the centre is a hollow, destined for Mr. Knill's remains, but he was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn. A week or two since, the trustees found five girls ten years old, witnessed the dance, and paid the girls 10s. each for their adherence to Mr. Knill's peculiar wish.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

DESTRUCTION OF THE LEAGUE HOUSE

Daring Rescue of the Flag from the Flames.

APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDING.

About half-past 12 o'clock last night the alarm of fire was heard sounding through the city. While the great banquet of the Press Club was at its height an excited individual rushed in and gave the tidings that the Union League House was on fire. Late as the hour was, there was a general hurrying to the scene of the conflagration. Soon an excited crowd had gathered to witness the grand and fearful spectacle. The beautiful building was soon crowned with a mass of flame that lighted up the heavens with its glare. The flags fluttered from the halliards, and the glorious old star-spangled banner itself waved defiantly over the burning pile. There was a hushed stillness resting on the crowd, and all eyes were turned upwards, and many an anxious whisper went around about the flags. Shall they be saved, or shall they too be sacrificed to the devouring flames.

But soon the question was answered. Seven daring men ascended to the roof, and while the surging volumes of black smoke and living flames encircled them, menacing them with destruction, they hauled down the flag amidst the thundering shouts and cheers of the excited crowd below. The flag was saved, and all seemed to think that that was a compensation in part for the loss of the building. These men, Charles Darragh and C. P. Cunningham, of the Franklin Hose, Thomas Roberts and James Powers, of the Fairmount Engine, James Winters, of the Philadelphia Engine, and George Nelson, of the Warren Hose, and another whose name we were unable to obtain, stood cooly on the roof of the burning building until the flags were all secured and in safety. Soon after this the flames burst through every part of the roof, and appeared to threaten the entire destruction of the building, but the untiring and energetic efforts of the fire companies on the ground succeeded in subduing the flames about half-past one this morning.

The fire started in a closet in the laundry on the third floor. The Steward has left the room at a few minutes before midnight, and everything appeared to be all right, and there was no fire burning anywhere. From the laundry, the fire, as it gained headway, spread through the upper stories, and catching the light framework and the beams supporting the roof, it rapidly enveloped the whole upper part of the structure. Most of the furniture and the valuable paintings were saved.

This morning the ruined building presented a sad aspect. All the upper part was burnt for some distance around the laundry-room. The ceilings of the lower and second stories were cracked and ruined, dripping with water, and the beautiful frescoes utterly defaced. Papers and books lay scattered over the floors trodden into a wet mass. The valuable furniture was scattered through the lower rooms in great confusion. But with all this destruction, with all this waste of fire and water, the glorious old flag still floats triumphantly over the burnt and scarred mass, like a Phœnix arising from its nest of ashes.

The loss on the building and furniture will not fall far short of $30,000. The building itself was insured for $60,000, divided among the following companies:—

Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania	$5,000
American Insurance Company	15,000
Enterprise Insurance Company	15,000
North American Insurance Company	10,000
Reliance Insurance Company	15,000

On the furniture there was about $25,000 insurance in the following offices:—

Insurance Co of State of Pennsylvania	$5,000
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company	10,000
North America Insurance Company	10,000

Preparations will immediately be made to restore the Union League House to more than its original splendor. It is an event that cannot but be deplored; and at this time, too, of all others, it is a great misfortune.

Uproarious Characters.—Charles McLaughlin and Frederick Thomas went to a hotel on Wednesday evening, in Nicetown, and demanded admittance. The proprietor refused at first to listen to their request, but, the parties becoming violent, he admitted them, hoping thereby to pacify them. They were offered drinks to go away, but this they would not listen to, and then immediately commenced smashing things generally. Before they ceased from their work of destruction, much of the glassware and furniture in the saloon was broken. The police soon interfered and arrested the two men, when they were taken before Alderman Thomas, who held McLaughlin in $1000 bail to answer. Thomas was committed in default of bail.

Robbery of Clothing.—On Tuesday night, at a late hour, the dwelling of E. Crenshaw, in Main street, below Tulpehocken, was entered by the rear window, and a lot of clothing, which had been washed during the day, was taken possession of by the intruder.

On the same night, the coach-house of Mr. Chancellor, in Manheim street, was also entered and a lot of clothes taken possession of by the thieves, consisting of garments of various kinds, among which was an overcoat belonging to the coachman. After committing the robberies, the thieves made good their escape.

Arrest of John Calhoun.—A man giving the above name, who stated that he resided at No. 503 Mendon street, was arrested last evening at Third and Green street by Officer Miller, on the charge of committing an assault and battery.

It appears that the accused got into a quarrel with a car-man when the two commenced throwing stones at each other. During the affair one of the stones struck a gentleman who was passing, who caused the arrest. Alderman Toland held the accused in $1000 bail to answer.

Pickpocket.—Charles Wood was taken into custody yesterday morning, on the charge of picking a woman's pocket, in Gaskill street, near Fourth, of a sum of money. He was detected while in the act, when the cry of "Stop thief!" was raised. Charles then ran, being hotly pursued by an officer, and, while endeavoring to escape, threw the portemonnaie, with its contents, down a cellar, where it was subsequently recovered. He was held to answer for the offense.

Interesting to Every One.—The Ladies' Fair for the Presbyterian Church opened last evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford. The extensive, varied, and beautiful display, selected with such excellent taste, is very complimentary to the lady managers. It is in every respect first-class, and the moderate prices asked deserve the attention of all who are desirous to obtain useful articles and a pleasant ride to Frankford.

Using Inflammatory Language.—Walter Inman was arrested this morning, in Arch street, on the charge of using inflammatory language. He said, in the hearing of a crowd of persons, that he was glad that the Union League had been fired, and that it should have been burned down long ago. Walter was taken to the lock-up, to await a hearing.

Disorderly House.—Mary Tilson, residing at No. 602 Penn street, was arrested last evening on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The neighbors, who had been annoyed for some time by persons who frequented the premises, made the complaint. Mary was required to enter bail in the sum of $800, to answer for the offense.

Shoplifting.—George Bates, living at No. 1618 Locust street, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of shoplifting. The accused was taken into custody at Seventeenth and Rittenhouse Square. Alderman Tunison committed him to answer.

Hose Cut.—During the fire at the League House last night, the hose belonging to several fire companies was cut, in order to facilitate the progress of the flames. Among the companies who suffered in this way can be named the Schuylkill and Franklin.

FIFTH EDITION

GREAT CONVENTION

Botts on Universal Suffrage.

ANOTHER VIRGINIA HALF-WAY PLATFORM.

Convention Adjourns Sine Die

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Continued from our Fourth Edition.]

Speech of Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, said:—Mr. President—The able report which has been read to the Convention relieves me from the necessity of making an argument, based on the present condition of the Southern States.

What, then, is the remedy to be applied for the removal of existing evils? The Committee have presented what they judge to be the only fit remedy. With that report I most heartily concur. (Cheers.) I will not detain you with declaring the right of these men to suffrage for the protection of the white man, for constitutional requirements and expediency go hand-in-hand in the present canvass.

It has been asked, as if it were a hard question to answer, how will you enforce negro suffrage while Andrew Johnson is President? The gentleman ought to have known that if there was a President who justly enforced these laws, there would not be the great necessity that there is now of declaring this right of equal suffrage.

Are we to pause in our own duty because the President of the United States, contrary to his oath of office, fails to perform his? (Cheers, "No! no!") I believe that the President of the United States, if he should prove recreant to his trust, will be made to understand that there is a power (cheers), not the power of mob violence, but a constitutional power, which will be vindicated by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. (Cheers.)

As to the capacity of these people to use this privilege, that must not be discussed, unless you propose to discuss the capacity of every white man. If the loyal black men who had mingled their voices with ours were to be compared with their opponents, I would be ashamed of my race. (Cheers.) Although oppressed as slaves for two hundred years, with all legal enactments enforced against them, they knew loyalty better than their disloyal masters. (Cheers.)

They have earned, sir, upon a hundred battle-fields, the right to suffrage. (Cheers.)

Sir, the lightning flash of revolution has struck the tomb within which for two hundred years the body of liberty has lain, and freeing the inanimate form, stands it erect to-day advocating free equality and liberty throughout the civilized world. (Cheers.) We do not propose that the loyal men shall have fought in vain, but, in the words of our noble dead President, that the dead shall not have died in vain; but that "the Government of the people by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the face of the earth." (Cheers.) And now we will unfold our banner to the breeze, inscribed with "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," and there it shall wave, falter who may, follow we who dare. (Vociferous cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.)

Speech of Judge M. J. Saffold, of Alabama.

Gentlemen:—None, more than I, have less toleration for prejudices that condemn the race of that brilliant orator that addressed us yesterday. But the great question which presents itself before the American people is, how shall this justice be done to the 4,000,000 of American people? We hold the pulse of the nation, and we tell you that you can help us, you can harm us. The people of the North cannot bear another plank in their platform. (A voice—"The more planks the higher we will float.")

From whom do they look for this right? It is to the great representatives of the loyal North. Where is a record of a vote that they wish it? If you get it from a loyal Congress, do you get it by striking down the Union Congressmen of the North?

If Moses had led the Israelites to the Red Sea before the hand of God showed the way, their bondage would have been only the more severe.

Expediency is sometimes requisite, and the practical statesman sometimes holds his hand that his acts may be sustained.

I felt all that that great orator (referring to Miss Anna E. Dickinson) said yesterday; but felt that the great pulse of the nation is not yet beating for his cause. We cannot afford to make a mistake. If you do, and the Government passes into the hands of our enemies, then where are civil rights?

The Constitutional amendment is the great platform now. Shall we undertake to dictate the platform for the great loyal North. I declare to you gentlemen, we are sacrificing a substance for a shadow. Pause and consider, the authority of the Government is administered by the people's representatives; and if you strike down their hands, then the enemy have obtained a voice in our councils, and then America is gone. (Many cries, "No! No! Never!")

None applaud that sentiment more than I do; but having lived ever in the South, I tell you that the North is pregnant to-day with the seeds of revolution.

A Delegate—What harm will be done if this address is adopted?

Hon. M. J. Saffold—I answer, that if the Congress of the United States does this it carries out the great work. (Cheers.) But the manner in which they will do it is a question to be considered. In Pennsylvania, and in Illinois, the ignorance and prejudice of the many are against the question. ("No! no!") I will qualify that by stating, that is the declaration of those representatives who, a few days since, assembled together in this city. Gentlemen, if you are greater advocates of eternal equality than I, then you have a right to hiss me.

When I listened yesterday to the words of that great trio, I wished to ask them a few questions. The slave-masters at the South are whispering in the ears of the ignorant poor whites that the measures of the Freedmen's Bureau are placing the negroes above them. If you force this question upon us, I must say, though I would rather not, you are casting away from you all these now hesitating votes. If that great principle is bound to come, it will come, but let us look well to it that it come not too precipitately. I say now that three delegates from Alabama out of five concur most heartily in this Address, excepting the clause relating to suffrage.

Hon. A. H. Jones, of North Carolina:—I move the previous question.

Farewell Address of John Minor Botts, of Virginia.

Hon. John Minor Botts, temporary Chairman:—I ask the gentleman to withdraw his motion a few moments, as I must leave in a few moments for New York.

Leave being granted, Mr. Botts said:—I beg leave to say that, while I know I shall be covered with denunciation and obloquy for being here, I take pleasure in saying that I am pleased to hear the appeals for justice to the blacks. (Cheers.) I would as soon hear the humblest negro pleading for justice as to the highest in the land.

Without arrogance I can say that for thirty five or forty years, as the leading Union man of Virginia, I must, on the part of 35,000 Union men of my State, disclaim all agreement with the latter part of the address. I have no right, no wish, to trammel the actions of any other. If Texas or North Carolina want it, in God's name give it to her; but if Virginia does not want it, in God's name do not try to force it upon her. (A voice, "She wants it!")

As to the declaration that Congress has the power over this question, I do not believe it. On the contrary, with a two-thirds loyal majority they have proposed a constitutional amendment for adoption, being unable to adopt the required measures themselves. I do declare that in Virginia not 300 loyal men can be brought out to the polls in favor of negro equality. (A delegate—"I guarantee 50,000 loyal votes there on this question.")

I came here as a supplicant to Congress to extend rights to the loyal white men of Virginia, and I think it will be time enough to think of the rights of others after we have obtained our own. I have only to look at the public events that have transpired at Memphis and New Orleans, to know that the blacks cannot vote without being protected by arms or by the laws.

That universal suffrage will extend over the whole land, in good time, I do not doubt; but that that time has come I now deny. Without a loyal Government to protect them in their rights they would be shot down in the streets and their houses burned over their heads. ("They are doing that now.")

I differ with my latest friends in the opinion that this action could have any effect upon the elections of the North, for the Convention adopted yesterday their resolutions and address. I had prepared a series of resolutions to place myself square and fairly on the record, and now beg to read them to you. I cannot read them without the consent of the Convention. ("Go on!" "Let him print them in the Congressional *Globe*.") (Many other signs of a disapproving nature were also made.)

A Delegate—The President has previously declared that a speaker must not speak of his personal history.

Hon. J. M. Botts—I am not, sir, speaking of my personal history. I will submit the question to the Convention—Shall I read these resolutions?

Permission being granted, and a delegate having objected that no one was in the Chair, Hon. J. M. Botts gave the resolutions to the Secretary, and soon again resumed the chair himself.

The substance of the platform and resolutions of the Virginia delegation is as follows:—

That the Union of the States was intended to be perpetual and, therefore no State has a right to withdraw from the same; that any attempt to break up the Union by ordinance of secession or by force is treason, that every citizen owes primary allegiance to the Government and whole people of the United States, and that any such citizen voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance to any other Government forfeits all claim to the protection of the United States and his right to citizenship can only be restored by the law-making power of the latter Government; that naturalized citizens who so desert their allegiance add perjury to treason, and should be forever debarred from exercising the rights of citizenship; that the power to pardon the crime of treason is at least of doubtful authority, and steps should be taken to bring the question before the judicial tribunals of the country, and if necessary the Constitution should be so amended as to prohibit it in the future; that while the absurd dogma of "State sovereignty" has been destroyed by the Rebellion, the "rights of the States" still remain untouched and unimpaired; that the reward of office should only be conferred upon the loyal and that traitors, as a condition of their restoration to their citizenship, should be declared incapable of holding office for a term of years if not forever; that the single issue in the approaching contest is whether the traitors who have done all they could to destroy the country shall be restored to power, or whether its future safety and control shall be intrusted to those who have risked all for its preservation; that in such a contest there can be no choice, and that he who helps to lift the traitor to power is in deed if not in heart a traitor; that the Freedmen's Bureau is at present indispensable to the security and welfare of the lately emancipated colored race, and that it has proved itself of incalculable benefit to the suffering poor of the white race also; that the emancipated people of the South are entitled to the same rights as others, and that the best way for them to secure the enjoyment of them is for Congress to place the State Governments in the hands of loyal men who have no disposition to oppress the blacks; that although many radical propositions were made to the late Congress, no measure was adopted, and therefore the Democratic cry of "Federalists," "Abolitionists," "Submissionists," etc., contains no terror to loyal men; that if the States lately in rebellion are not already in Congress it is because their representatives voluntarily abandoned their seats to become citizens of another government, when the opportunity was afforded of again occupying their seats the unsubdued Rebel spirit broke out afresh, and insult was added to treachery by selecting such representatives as had made themselves obnoxious by active participation in the Rebellion, with the full knowledge that they could not comply with the law, and consequently must be excluded; that nothing could better illustrate the unsubdued spirit of the Rebels than that they should crave for a pardon on one day, and on the next presume to dictate the terms on which they will return to the Union; that the amendment to the Constitution now pending meets with your approbation, and will receive our support; that the platform of the late Philadelphia Convention, when attempted to be palmed off as expressive of the principles of Rebels and Copperheads, is a transparent cheat by which no sensible person can be misled, since it is patent that there is not a Rebel in the South or Copperhead in the North willing to abide by any such declaration in good faith; that all we wish is that "treason should be made odious" and that loyal men should rule the country; that the right to peaceably assemble and consult was recently illustrated by the Philadelphia Convention when large numbers in deadly hostility to the Government were permitted to meet to concert a scheme for accomplishing at the ballot-box what the cartridge-box had signally failed to effect; that the butchery at New Orleans calls for justice and demands of the Federal authorities a summary trial and faithful execution of the laws; that the countenance given to this slaughter of loyal men by the President, and the unconstitutional exercise of power in superseding the lawfully elected Governor and transferring the power of the State Executive into the hands of his "satraps and dependants" calls for the most rigid inquiry on the part of the representatives of the people.

After finishing the reading of the resolution, Hon. John Minor Botts said:—I know there is not a single word here to which any gentleman can object. I shall ask no favors from you. I can print them myself. I am on the Committee appointed to go over the land electioneering for you and I can embody them in my report.

A Delegate—I object to that resolution which says Congress has no power to legislate on the right of suffrage. (Cries of "So do I.")

Adoption of the Report.

Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas being in the Chair, the previous question being ordered by the Convention, the question occurred, how shall the vote be taken, amid great excitement.

The vote being, on motion, demanded by yeas and nays, the question recurred on the reception of the report of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Botts demanded a division of the question; but the Chair overruled his and other objections as being out of order.

Hon. Mr. Botts having appealed from the decision, his appeal was laid on the table.

The roll was then called.

In voting, Hon. M. J. Saffold and J. J. Hinds, of Alabama, Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, and John W. Price, of Florida, while all declaring in favor of the first sections of the report, voted against the whole.

The vote resulted as follows, only the delegates from the non-reconstructed States being allowed to vote.

Ayes.

Virginia—J. P. Baldwin, Edward Roberts, F. E. Mason, W. L. Brown, S. M. Garwood, John B. Troth, Jacob M. Troth, Joseph Williams, Captain William H. Snowden, Peter Couse, J. N. Clements, Thomas Brown, T. W. Robinson, George Rye, B. Wardell, T. Dudley, Jr., George Tucker, L. Hill, N. E. Janney, J. W. Hunnicutt, Dr. Thomas M. Bond, Samuel L. Steer, John Hawxhurst, G. P. S. Hunnicutt, A. M. Crane, F. B. Munsen, J. B. Brown, C. L. Watrous, H. A. Pierce.

Georgia—G. W. Ashburn, Henry G. Cole, James L. Dunning, J. C. Bryant, C. G. Baylor, N. S. Morse, C. C. Richardson.

Alabama—Captain D. H. Bingham, Albert Griffin.

Arkansas—P. A. Fennerty, J. W. Bace.

North Carolina—Captain A. W. Tourgee.

Florida—Colonel O. B. Hart.

Mississippi—Dr. R. O. Sidney.

Louisiana—Thomas J. Durant, W. R. Crane, A. Jervis, Hon. H. C. Warmouth, R. F. Daunoy, Bernard Soule, Ant. Fernandez, Hon. William R. Fish, Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Hon. E. Heistand, P. B. Randolph, G. W. Conway, John McNair, S. G. Brower.

Texas—Governor A. J. Hamilton, Hon. E. M. Pease, Judge G. W. Paschal, L. Sherwood, Gail Borden, C. B. Sabin, Colonel J. Stancel, General E. J. Davis, J. McLane, J. R. S. Van Fleet.

Ayes 64.

Noes.

Virginia—C. W. Butts, J. M. Botts, J. R. Gilmer.

Georgia—N. P. Hunter.

Alabama—M. J. Safford, J. J. Hinds, F. S. Cramer.

North Carolina—Rev. Hope Bains, H. K. Furniss.

Florida—John W. Price.

The Address was declared carried by a vote of 64 yeas to 10 nays, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The Final Scenes.

Dr. Sidney, of Mississippi, moved that all who can assist the Convention in defraying the expenses, be requested to send their drafts to the Fourth National Bank of New York.

On motion, the delegates of the Convention resolved to wear the badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of the late murdered Dr. Dostie, of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Morse, of Georgia, the thanks of the Convention were returned to Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Fred. Douglass, and Theodore Tilton, for their able addresses yesterday, and that the Committee on Printing be directed to present each with a copy of these proceedings.

Henry G. Lasar, of Missouri, stated that every class of American citizens had been heard, including the eloquent gentleman from Africa, and but one class had been left out, and he was determined it should be heard. He meant the Germans, and he declared they were in favor of every idea embodied in the report.

On motion of Judge Lewis, of Missouri, the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to their brethren the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, for the kind and fraternal welcome, the generous and magnificent hospitality which they have so nobly extended to us. That we shall always retain a most grateful recollection of the days we have spent with them, and in our memories Philadelphia will always remain in very truth the beautiful "City of Brotherly Love."

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the reporters of the press for their faithful reports of the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each of the non-reconstructed States be appointed to present to Congress the Address from their States.

Senator Fowler, of Tennessee:—The delegation from Tennessee, not having a right to vote, he desired to express his opinions. He had never wished to restrict suffrage, and he would express the sentiment of Tennessee.

On motion of Judge Sherwood, of Texas, it was resolved that the members of the reconstructed States who wish it be allowed to sign their names; and further, that when the Convention adjourns it does so with prayer.

About three o'clock the motion to adjourn *sine die* with prayer was carried.

Rev. Mr. Patterson then made the following impressive prayer, the whole audience standing:—

The Closing Prayer.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for the aid and grace which Thy aid has given to us. That we have been permitted under the glorious and heaven-given light of the present day, to think, and feel, and act. We are persuaded, O God, that in accordance with the distinguished privileges we have enjoyed, are the responsibilities resting upon us.

And as we are liable to be swayed by our prejudices, we ask Thee that we may be guided with Thy grace, to go always and everywhere, leaning upon Him for help, and leaning upon Him for defense, that which we believe to be true. We thank thee oh God that there are living men and women willing to take the responsibility of doing the right. And now, oh God, we ask Thee with Thy power to decree, that our acts and resolutions may overthrow the machinations of politicians and treason, that all men may be blessed with liberty.

Oh, God make those men who are going home into dangers, bold and fearless; throw around them Thy sheltering arms, and say to their enemies touch them not. Oh, God, may the time come when there shall be traitors nowhere, and that all shall be willing to bless Thee, who art all power above. Amen.

The Adjournment.

Chairman:—I do now declare this Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Titled Milkman.—

A nobleman of ancient line,
Who does an idle life decline,
In Dublin has started
A retail milkman's useful trade,
With his name on wagons displayed
Wherein the milk's carted.
But still his notions are so high,
Less than four quarts he won't supply;
Yet we see stately Tower Hall
Welcome each dealer, large or small.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street.
Bennett & Co.

The Rattlesnake never strikes until it has first given its warning rattle. So the Cholera never assumes its specific pestilential form, until after it has given due warning by manifesting its premonitory symptoms. These may exist for days, or only for a few hours; but if *MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE* be administered when they first appear, in nine cases out of ten the disease will go no further; and even when the disease has run into its specific form, the mixture will save the great majority of cases. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

Twelfth and Chesnut is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

Ten-Forty Coupons due September 1,
Bought by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

Southern Loyalists, also Northern, Eastern, and Western loyalists will meet to-day at 10 o'clock at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price Clothing Store, under the Continental, to take into consideration the propriety of being newly *suited* in all particulars.

Children's Clothing.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.

Reed Birds received fresh every day, direct from our own gunners, at Robbins Brothers', Eastern Market, Fifth street, between Market and Chesnut.

Store Shades painted and lettered to order. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. No. 730 Chesnut street.

Carpets and Oil Cloths cut, altered, and laid, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Workmen sent to do Upholstering of any description. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Compound Interest Notes, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

Dr. H. N. Guernsey has removed to No. 1428 Chesnut street.

Blinds and Shades repaired. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

DIED.

BONSALL.—On the evening of September 5, HENRY W. BONSALL, aged 39 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William D. Kelley, corner of Forty-first and Myrtle streets on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. 5t

DE BENNEVILLE.—On the 5th instant, JAMES S. DE BENNEVILLE, formerly Surgeon 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 1718 Pine street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Branchtown. **

DIAMOND.—On the 6th inst., MARIA E. DIAMOND, widow of the late John Diamond, and daughter of Edward Carroll, Esq.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held this day:—

"On motion of Mr. Gibbons, it was

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Union League of Philadelphia be, and they are hereby tendered to the Firemen of the city of Philadelphia, for their earnest and successful efforts to stop the conflagration of the League House, on the morning of the 7th inst.

"Resolved, That a suitable testimonial be presented to the firemen who distinguished themselves especially by their heroic conduct in saving the flags of the League from the flames, at the peril of their lives, and that the Fire Marshal be requested to furnish their names to the Secretary of the League." GEORGE H. BOKER,
1t Secretary.

WITH FLEXIBLE METAL GUARDS riveted to its under side, which protects it from burning or wear. Coates' Patent Flat Iron Holder it is claimed, will last six times as long as any of the usual kind. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT CORN-GRATER OPENS THE hull of the grain and then scrapes out all the pulp, leaving the indigestible skins attached to the cob. For puddings, soups, fritters etc. made of green corn, or for elderly persons who cannot masticate their boiled corn they will prove themselves to be a desirable housekeeping utensil. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CAR-BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, CABINET makers, and other workers in hard woods, will find the Snail Bit a superior article for boring pin or screw holes. A fresh assortment just opened and for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE IMPORTED, for their fall sales,
Dagmar Woollen Shawls,
Mosaic Woollen Shawls,
New Style Cloakings,
Superior Plain Silks,
Magnificent Plaid Poplins. 9 39 3m

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
9 6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed in every case*. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 1 6t

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA

Naval, Municipal, Commercial, and Imperial Banquets and Honors to the Americans—Intimate Blending of the Flags of the Empire and Republic—Portraits of Washington, the Czar, Lincoln, and Johnson, in Profusion—Secretary Fox and the Peasant Preserver of the Czar Arm and Arm—Costly Wines, Russian Punches, and the Rare Dishes on Every Table—Enthusiastic Speeches and Sincere Good Wishes—The People Out in Force and "Wild" with Excitement, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Making Ready to Sail.

CRONSTADT, August 11.—To-day we leave Cronstadt for awhile, to visit the magnificent capital of Russia, and to make a variety of delightful excursions to important points in the vicinity of St. Petersburg.

Pleasing Remembrances.

Our entire stay here has been of the most agreeable and pleasant character. We did not dream that the generous hospitality and attentions of our hosts would equal that we have already received. From our arrival in the Gulf of Finland to this time we have been the recipients of the most profuse, generous, and delicate hospitality and substantial evidences of the warm sympathy and friendship of the Russians, not from the officials alone representing the Emperor—whose guests we are—but from the people of every rank and degree.

The reception has been national in character and most marked in every way. Dinners of the most elegant and princely description have been given us by the navy and by the municipal government of the city of Cronstadt, at which the most generous and friendly sentiments of complete sympathy and regard have been expressed, and no means left untried through which we could be made to fully appreciate the affection and esteem in which the Russian nation hold us. The *entente cordiale* has not been based on treaties, but on the honest and true feelings of the Government and the people. It is the genuine affection of brothers rather than the amity dictated by policy and self interest. No one can doubt this fact who sees the close affiliation between the Russianans do urselves. It is too palpable to be denied. Each day shows it more clearly, as it reveals some new evidence of the hearty and genuine affection of every one here, from the Emperor to the lowest of his subjects. But the mere recital of the details of our sojourn here, as they are developed, will show more clearly than words what is the nature of our reception. And to that recital I will at once devote myself.

The Hospitalities.

In my last I was compelled, by lack of time, to confine myself to a mere mention of two magnificent banquets which we had enjoyed in Cronstadt from the hands of the Russian Navy and the municipality of Cronstadt. They were so brilliant that I must not omit to give a further and most detailed description of them.

The Naval Banquet.

The first was on the afternoon of the 9th, and was given by the Russian Imperial Navy in the grand salon of the Navy Club at Cronstadt. The *salon de l'assemble*—a splendid room—was elegantly decorated with flags, Russian and the American, fraternally entwined by flowers and exotics, pictures and gay banners.

At one end of the room was the coat-of-arms of Russia over the splendid portrait of the Grand Duke Constantine, and at the other was the portrait of Washington under the arms of the United States. The flags of both nations draped them. The portraits of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson were also prominently displayed *vis-a-vis* with those of the Imperial family—all encircled with wreaths of natural flowers and fresh leaves. The busts of Peter the Great and of Alexander the Second, crowned with flowers and leaves, were placed in conspicuous places. All about the room were rare trees and shrubs and flowers of great beauty, brought from St. Petersburg for the occasion. In the balconies were two magnificent bands, one the celebrated orchestra of Ladon, from the Imperial Opera, and the other the splendid post band of Cronstadt. The salon was brilliantly illuminated by grand candelabras, with wax candles. The dinner itself, furnished by the most celebrated *restaurateur* of St. Petersburg was one of the most elegant and sumptuous that I have ever seen. It could not be excelled.

The wines were of the greatest variety and profusion, the best that the world affords.

The dinner was as complete as it well could be, and was greatly enjoyed by the four hundred and fifty gentlemen who partook of it. The bills of fare, designed and engraved expressly for the occasion, were models of elegance and appropriateness. At the head was a picture of the *Miantonomah* passing Fort St. Paul. In the grand garland surrounding the vignette, was the date of our arrival, "1866," while in the border, made by cables, on one side were the date, "1492," of the discovery of America, and the names of Columbus, Washington, Fulton and Lincoln; and on the other the date 862, the year of the foundation of the Russian nation, and the great names of Vdadimir Ravonaopostolin, Dimitri Donskoi, Peter the Great, and Alexander II. Under the vignette was the inscription in English:—

"The *Miantonomah's* arrival at Constadt."

There were also on either side of the *carte* a representation of a Russian and American sailor, holding their respective national flags, which crossed each other and blended their folds together, while the sailors saluted each other. About the base were the names of Sinope, Tchesma, Revel, Navarin, Sevastopol, Mobile, Charleston, Fort Fisher, New Orleans—names glorious in the annals of the Russian and American navies.

The bands played "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," the Russian national hymn, the "Kommissarow March," and other patriotic airs at intervals, interspersed with selections from the best operas.

After the dinner sentiments were offered and responses made, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The first toast was to the Emperor; after which

Mr. Fox's Speech.

Mr. Fox made a capital little speech, in which he spoke of the sympathy existing between Russia and America. We were indebted greatly to the Emperor for his kind greeting during the darkest hour of our trials, when Russia proved to be the only friend we had in Europe. It had made the two nations friends forever. His remarks, which I do not pretend to report, were received with terrific applause.

Sentiments—To the Empress and Royal family; to Admiral commanding the post, which were replied to and honored with bumpers.

The Secretary of the Russian navy, Admiral Crabe, offered the health of General Clay, United States Minister to Russia, to which the latter replied in a happy manner, concluding with offering the health of the Emperor, a toast honored by hearty cheers.

Toasts were then drank to the Grand Duke Constantine; our teachers—the Americans—Captains Murray, Beaumont, and the officers of their commands; to General Totleben, by Captain Murray; and by the gallant General to "The Defenders of Sevastopol" and the "Conquerors of Sinope."

Many volunteer toasts were drunk with all the honors. The speeches, as becometh all post-prandial oratorical efforts, were brief and to the point. After this part of the programme was completed, many of the older officers retired, and the room was cleared for a dance—a stag dance.

An Elevated Compliment.

The scene then became particularly lively. Almost all of us were honored by a tossing in air at the hands of the Russian officers—a mark of honor of the highest character, but not generally a comfortable one. The dance was of a kind to baffle description. It was wonderfully amusing and novel. Some of our officers indulged in it, and introduced a few Sioux steps, which our hosts confessed were worthy of imitation. The evening was particularly jolly. The reception could not be exceeded in hospitality, cordiality, and perfectly friendly feelings. It will long be remembered by all of us.

Our hosts were determined to outdo the grandest American dinners, and I am not prepared to say they did not succeed. Delmonico would be troubled to excel it.

Municipal Banquet.

On the following day we dined with the municipal authorities of Cronstadt. The dinner was admirable in every way. About two hundred and fifty sat at the table. There was music, magnificent floral decorations, and elegant ornaments of every kind. The bill of fare was a marvel of promises of the most delicate and the richest dishes which Europe can afford, and the promises were more than fulfilled. I regret that I have not the *menu* at hand to send a copy, because I should like to show your readers that Russia can produce everything that an epicure could desire. As at the previous dinner, the wines were of the choicest vintage and of the greatest variety. Ten thousand dollars were expended on this magnificent affair.

The usual toasts were drunk and responded to, the guests not being forgotten. His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Stepenow, presided, and made some excellent and *apropos* remarks, which were immensely well received.

The room was hung with pictures, among which were those of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson, and of Alexander II, Peter the Great, and others. The flags of both nations were conspicuously entwined together, suggestive of the close and friendly bonds that have for so long a time joined Russia to the United States. Speeches were also made breathing the same friendly sentiments as in the naval club, and expressing a confiding faith in the permanence of the ties that unite in closest sympathy the two great nations of the East and West. This dinner spoke the feelings of the commercial classes, as the previous had expressed those of the Government. After the dinner a scene occurred which made a deep impression on all who had the pleasure of witnessing it.

The People Out.

An immense crowd had assembled in the street, opposite the municipal palace, to see the guests of the city and pay their respects to them. The dinner being over they made loud calls for Mr. Fox and the American officers, who, appearing at the windows, were hailed by thunders of cheers, and every possible demonstration of pleasure and satisfaction.

The New Noble and Mr. Fox.

Presently Kommissarrow, the young man who had recently saved the Emperor's life, and who had been one of the honored guests at the dinner, appeared arm and arm with Mr. Fox at one of the windows, and bowed to the multitude. He was at once recognized, and the enthusiastic shout that went up was thrilling. The crowd was wild with enthusiasm, and cheered and cheered again.

Mr. Fox, to show the feeling of the Americans, placed upon the young nobleman's head a bouquet of flowers. The act was recognized by terrific cheers. No such enthusiasm had ever before been exhibited in Cronstadt. The people were wild with excitement, and it was some time before Kommissarrow and Mr. Fox could leave the window, so deafening were the cries. The scene had a very happy effect on our friends.

On the day of the presentation to the Emperor at Peterhoff, Mr. Fox, after he had accomplished that agreeable duty, proceeded to Kommissarow's apartments and paid his respects to him. Mr. Fox said that he had come to express to him his personal respects, and to congratulate him in the name of all the people of the United States for having been, through Providence, the means of saving one whose existence is dear, not only to Russia, but to humanity in general. These words were translated by Monsieur Abaza. Afterwards Mr. Fox, Mr. Clay, and others with him, shook M. Kommissarow by the hand, the latter being visibly affected by the act. He promised to send his photograph to the gentlemen, and seemed highly touched at the honor, expressing through M. Abaza his profound gratitude to his friends of the other hemisphere for their kind words.

The event had a very gratifying influence on all engaged in it.

A Tour of Inspection.

Yesterday some of our officers visited the arsenal, citadel, navy-yards, and docks, and thoroughly inspected them. They speak in the highest terms of the magnificence and solidity of all the public works at this great naval depot of Russia. They were shown everything of interest, and were greatly delighted to see some splendid fifteen-inch guns, similar in general details to our guns, which Russia has recently produced for her ironclads. Huge piles of fifteen inch solid shot and shell lying about gave satisfactory evidence that Russia is prepared for any contingency. Her scientific ordnance officers, after an exhaustive experimental research, have arrived at the same conclusions we have reached in the United States.

And I shall not be guilty of exaggeration when I say that Russia has at her disposal ordnance that will sink any iron-clad in Europe.

Under the eminently wise and sagacious reign of Alexander II, Russia is up in the standard of ordnance to the United States, and so far ahead of the world. It is immensely gratifying to notice this great fact, because we have seen what other nations have done.

Let another war break out, and Russia will leave her mark, notwithstanding the boasts of England and France that they are on the right and successful path. Where there is so much energy, ability, and scientific skill, joined with a desire to have the best in everything, no matter from what source derived, you may reasonably expect to find the best results when occasion develops them. We are surprised and gratified at the evidences of Russian progress. We see them on every hand, and we are convinced that when the grand day of conflict arises the Russian flag will float victoriously over the seas.

The Public Institutions.

In a future letter I desire to say something of the hospitals and the scientific institutions of Cronstadt. They are well worthy of mention. The Compass Observatory here is something entirely unique and of immense value. I shall give some account of it at the very first available opportunity.

The Imperial Commission of Convoy and Compliment.

The commission appointed by the Emperor to take charge of the American officers here is as follows:—Vice-Admiral S. S. Lesovsky, Vice-Governor of Cronstadt; Commodore M. T. Fedorfsky, Commander M. E. Koltovsky, Lieutenant H. C. Tenbeck, A. D. Lemann, P. N. Doornovo, N. A. Ricach, N. N. Nasimoff, P. C. Konpier; Sub-Lieutenant S. T. Paltoff; Engineer P. P. Villiers.

These gentlemen, representing every branch of the Russian naval service, have our party in full charge. It is not saying too much to assert that no better selections could be made from the navy to perform the arduous duties they are assigned to. They are extremely cordial and attentive, and are always ready to do everything in their power to further our wishes. The gallant Admiral is too well known in the United States to require the slightest notice at my hands. His name is sufficient. He is unwearied in his efforts to show us everything to be seen, and to make our sojourn as delightful as possible. Each and every of his subordinate officers heartily unites with him in carrying out his hospitable intentions. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves in having fallen into such excellent hands.

Thinking of Moscow.

The programme at present laid out comprehends a delightful trip to Moscow, where princely hospitality is proverbial, and subsequently to the famous town Nigui Novgorod, where the celebrated Fair is held, to which the merchants of the East bring their goods overland. It will be an interesting visit.

THE MISSION TO ST. PETERSBURG.

A General Tender of Hospitalities, and no End of Fetes.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 16.—The hospitable entertainments offered to us by clubs, corporations, and private persons, are thronging in upon us in a manner unprecedented. If we were to remain here a month longer than is contemplated, we should be troubled to accept every invitation extended to us. Every one seems anxious to show respect and regard to the Americans by giving elegant dinners and evening entertainments. Such a round of affairs of that kind have we before us that we despair of living through the siege. Those who are permanently with the party suffer not a little, and we begin to wish to return to our ships merely to obtain rest and an humble dinner. We dine too sumptuously daily to retain our health, or at least our republican tastes.

Just think of sterlet, the great Russian fish, at one hundred rubles each, and everything else correspondingly expensive and rare, at each dinner, and then you may believe that the Russians are straining every nerve to give us the most elegant reception possible. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of their dinners or their boundless hospitality.

The Merchants' Club Banquet.

Last night we dined with the Merchants' Club of St. Petersburg, in their club-room, on the Neva Perspective. The club is one of the first, if not the first, of St. Petesburg, and is celebrated for the elegance of its entertainments. The one given us last night was in every detail a magnificent affair.

The splendid large *salon* of the club was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Along the walls, near the ceiling, were the coats-of-arms of the United States and Russia, beautifully executed, placed alternately, and draped with Russian and American flags. Our banners were swinging with the Russian from every available point. On one side of the room were the life-size portraits of the Emperor Alexander I and the Empress, draped with the imperial and national banners. Opposite, under the American coat-of-arms, were the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Johnson, handsomely decorated with garlands and flags. Alongside the walls were placed hundreds of exotics, shrubs and flowers, and in the lines of tables were also orange and lemon trees, and flowering shrubs, the whole combined having a most beautiful effect.

In the balcony was Laidow's celebrated orchestra, which played throughout the evening. About four hundred guests sat down to the repast. They were of every class of society—men distinguished in their varied walks of life, all assembled to do honor to America and Americans, and to express their friendship for them.

Of course there was an abundance of the choicest sherry, Bordeaux, champagne, sauterne, etc., and coffee.

Russian Punch.

After the dinner a magnificent punch was brewed by a skilful hand, from champagne, rum, and a half dozen different liquids, which was exceedingly nice, but fearfully heady. According to the Russian custom, before the dinner was half over the President of the dinner, Mr. Vorqunin, arose and made the first speech of the evening, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

Remarkable Honor.

And it is a noticeable fact in connection with this, as at other dinners, the health of the President of the United States was given first—a custom never before adopted in Russia in compliment to any potentate, however mighty or friendly.

The President spoke in Russian, which Admiral Lisovsky translated as follows:—

"The Hon. G. V. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the United States, has honored us by receiving the unanimous invitation of the Russian corporation of merchants of St. Petersburg to the dinner to-day. It is not the first time that our society has expressed its sincere and heartfelt friendship to the citizens of the United States. I think that the respected General Clay has not forgotten the cordial reception which was shown to him by the Society in February last, nor the speeches expressive of friendly attachment made on that day. But now we are still more closely bound to this great nation by the sympathy which it has shown to us for the sorrowful event of the fourth of April. The heart of every Russian beat with joy when it was known that our friends beyond the ocean were sending a deputation from Congress with congratulations for the wonderful preservation, through Divine mercy, of our beloved and dear Emperor. This act clearly shows to us that we have sincere friends who rejoice in every success of Russia, and who sympathize with us in every trial. Our friendship is not founded on selfish political considerations, nor on the possible benefits of commercial treaties. No; it is a bond of affection, and the feeling of conscious independence and power. And we think that the bonds uniting these two great Powers are indissoluble, and our sincere friendship will remain unchanged for ages; and we shall forever, as we do now, raise our glasses for the health of the President of the United States, and the whole American nation." (Great cheering.)

The Reply.

Mr. Fox then arose, and in reply spoke substantially as follows:—

"To him who, under Divine impulses and the dictates of his own heart, has given to a great nation emancipation, local self-government, trial by jury, freedom of the press, and abolishment of flogging, who desires that his reign shall be remembered for the happiness it has bestowed upon the people, rather than for glory he might acquire—the Emperor of Russia."

To the Empress and Royal Family.

The toast of the Emperor, and the next following to her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, the Grand Duke Heritier and Imperial family were drunk with all honors and hearty cheers. Mr. Fox was then toasted personally, and returned his thanks for the compliment, and indulged in some brief but appropriate remarks, which were well received.

General Clay.

The United States Minister was then toasted, and made a very happy speech in reply, in which he spoke of the advance Russia was making in every way, and how much was owing to the integrity, enterprise, and wisdom of the Russian merchants, whom he toasted.

A Toast to Congress.

Mr. Korkereff, of Moscow, made the following speech:—

"The arrival in Russia of our highly respected American guests has to us a most deep significance. Under the influence of this great occasion we are unable to define even approximately its importance. Our valued guests have honored us with this visit not on account of political or commercial interests, but it was only from the disinterested, the pure and lofty desires of the American people to join in the general rejoicing of the people of Russia. Mr. Fox has expressed the joyful feelings of the American people to our beloved Imperial reformer, who is the cause of our general joy.

"We most respectfully request the honored Envoy of the United States, upon his return to his native land, to inform his people that they could not have chosen a better means of creating a brotherly feeling of love for Americans in every Russian mansion and in every Russian cabin throughout the empire, than by expressing their joy for the preservation of the life of him who sheds light upon Russian life by his philanthropy, justice, enlightenment, and mercy. The citizens of America, understanding the Russian life and history, understand the long life and health of Alexander II is for a pledge of glory, happiness, and strength. Deeply filled with gratitude for such sympathy, I propose the health of all the members of Congress who have sent to Russia an invoice of the feelings of the American people." (Great cheers.)

The "Merchants of the United States" were next honored with a toast, and then "The American Navy" was called and drunk in bumpers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
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MOSES NATHANS,
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FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
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CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 25, 1866.

A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
9512t Secretary of the Navy.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
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UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. [illegible] CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

342 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth 166m

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1·12½, and $1 25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.,
PillowCase and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD.
818§] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.

Huron Fine Bed Blankets.
Huron Premium Blankets.
Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.
Huron Single Bed Blankets.
Huron Bed Blankets, $6·50 Per Pair.

We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated

HURON BLANKETS,

Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.

They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only

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J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
TWO CASES
PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES,
NEW AND CHOICE COLORS,
Of their Own Importation,
At $1·12 and $1·25.

The $1·12 quality we guarantee to be two inches wider, and as good as any $1·25 Merino in the market.

The $1·25 quality is as good, if not better, than any $1·50 Merino in the market. 953t

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
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CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

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CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

FALL GOODS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
CLOTHS,
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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GO TO CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER'S,
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A LARGE STOCK AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES
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OF ALL GRADES AT
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JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO,
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Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH,
BRITISH,
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DRY GOODS,

Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. [8171m

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No. 922..........PINE STREET..........No. 922
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
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FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
953m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
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CHARLES E. CLARK,
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BEDDING
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COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 95wsm2m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
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GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
6m8 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.
J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 93tf

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT will return to the city and resume business September 1. Orders received as usual at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. 817 1m rp

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8146m

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, August 27, 1866.

Dissipation of the War Clouds.

We were led to fear, a few days ago, that the question of territorial compensation might be the means of raising clouds between France and Prussia, which would burst, and bring on us the evils of war. This danger is no more to be feared. Our out-and-out Frenchmen are, however, anything but satisfied, and would have wished Napoleon the Third to have forced the victorious King of Prussia to give back the Rhenish frontier, *vi et armis*. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has, however, shown the Cabinet of Berlin the necessity of a rectification of the frontier, in order that France may be protected from the powerful German empire which is now in process of being established. The answer from Berlin has been that Prussia cannot think of giving up an inch of ground, and that France need not be under the slightest alarm on the score of an aggressive policy on the part of Germany. Thus it is *pax nobiscum*, for the present at least. We have also received every assurance from the Emperor that

The Kingdom of Belgium,

which our semi official papers have often threatened with annexation, will for the present be let alone. The official *Moniteur* has now given these papers a flat denial, and it states that Napoleon III will always respect the possessions of his neutral neighbors. We know that everything that emanates from the *Sphynx* is more or less mystical, and we fear that the term *neutra* is a slight hint to Prussia, which is proceeding with much rapidity in its annexation system. However, "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." *En attendant*, Prussia has laid her hands upon Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and the Duchy of Nassau, and the question is, in what manner these countries shall be annexed by the conqueror. Hesse-Darmstadt, protected by Russia, will for the present remain independent.

The definitive treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia will be signed in a few days. The breech-loading needle-gun worked more glibly than the pen of the diplomatist.

Grumbling in Italy.

The discontent of the Italians, who had dreamed of an abundant harvest of laurels, is now turned against the late commanders of the army.

There was a great deal of murmuring after Custozza: and after the defeat of Lissa it was generally urged that Persano should be brought before a court-martial. There is, however, no doubt that no blame of any kind is to be attached to the gallant Admiral. La Marmora, too, has had his share of abuse, and things have gone so far that he has sent in his resignation as Minister without portfolio, and as commander-in-general of the forces. He will be replaced in the latter capacity by General Cialdini.

Mazzini Pardoned.

Victor Emanuel has generously granted a pardon to all those in any way connected with the affair of Aspramonte. Mazzini is among the number. Italian electors will now be free to send him to Parliament, as now no motives exist to exclude the great agitator, who is looked upon as the champion of Italian unity. The pardon of Mazzini has been generally approved of in Italy. Here in France there is a different feeling as regards Mazzini, as it is generally believed that he has often had something to do with those who have attempted the life of Napoleon III. The Italian Government justifies the late act in saying that, now that the unity of Italy is accomplished, Mazzini has no longer any interest in plotting against the life of Napoleon III.

This would be true if Rome were in the hands of Victor Emanuel, but it is not likely that the Eternal City will become the capital of Italy for some time to come. Even Venice has not yet been handed over to Victor Emanuel by Napoleon III—not that the Emperor has any intention of keeping these provinces, but it is asserted that the Venetians do not seem very much inclined to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. They would, it appears, prefer to keep their autonomy; and a report has for the last few days been current that the Venetians are anxious to secure the services of the author of the celebrated speech at Ajaccio as their ruler, and that they would wish to proclaim

Prince Napoleon Doge of Venice.

This would at first sight appear ridiculous, but we live in such very odd times that nothing ought to surprise us. Who would, six months ago, have believed that a Prussian lieutenant would become Hospodar of Roumania?

Anxiety Caused by the Ill Health of the Emperor.

A few days ago I should not have thought of speaking to you in such a light tone of the different political questions which occupy us at the present moment. I can assure you that things did not look *couleur de rose*, and that the alarming accounts in circulation respecting the precarious state of the Emperor's health, and the sudden raising of the camp at Chalons, was a source of great anxiety all over France.

It now turns out that there was a great deal of exaggeration in the rumors with respect to the health of Napoleon III. The Emperor is now much better, and has already shown himself several times to the public since Sunday last. He will, it is said, proceed shortly to Biarritz, where the workmen are now busily employed in getting everything ready for the Court, which will leave Paris to dulness until the 9th of October.

Our theatres are doing nothing, but a number of novelties are announced for the coming winter. Foremost on the list is

Verdi's Opera of "Don Carlos,"

which will be brought out at the Grand Opera in a style which we hear will outdo the gorgeous scenery and dresses of *L'Africaine*. At the Lyrique, a new comic opera, by an English composer, Duvivier, is also in active rehearsal; it is entitled *Deborah*. Connoisseurs speak highly of the music, which is said to be sparkling and full of melody.

Ira Aldridge, the African Roscius.

This celebrated actor, who has been starring in Germany and Hungary for the last five years, was the other day robbed, at Kieff, of his jewel-box, which contained the different decorations he had received from German sovereigns. He still continues to reap laurels, principally in Germany, where his wonderful delineations of Shakesperian characters gives great delight to the sons of Fatherland, with whom the works of the Bard of Avon are as familiar as "household words."

Though Ira Aldridge, from his ignorance of the German language, is obliged to perform in English, which may be said to be understood but by a very small fraction of the audience, his acting is followed by the spectators with the greatest attention. The other parts are acted in German, but as the centre of attraction is the African tragedian, little attention is paid by the audience to what is going on on the stage whilst he is off it. Such is the love of dramatic and lyric art in Germany, that the Germans do not object to hear two languages spoken in the same piece or opera. Few French, English, or Italian actors are able to master the difficulties of the Teutonic language, and are thus obliged to perform in their native tongues. Thus Adelaide Kemble, sister of Mrs. Butler (late Fanny Kemble), performed in Italian for several successive seasons at Frankfort, Berlin and Dresden. Roger, too, the accomplished French comic opera singer, for many years performed the part of "George Brown," in Boildieu's charming opera of *La Dame Blanche*, in French, whilst the others sang in German. The difference between these two languages is so great that the effort was at first rather ludicrous to the audience, who often could not refrain from laughing. These rather out-of-the-way performances were not, however, of long duration, for the king of French tenors, after some months' hard application, contrived to master the harsh and guttural sounds of the Teutonic language. He has now for many years been performing the part of "Eleazar," in Halevy's *La Juive*, "John of Hyden," in the *Prophete*, and other parts in German.

Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot, the gifted sister of the lamented Malibran, who two years ago retired from the stage, and is now residing with her husband, Monsieur Viardot (the translator of "Don Quixote," and celebrated art critic at Baden-Baden for several years), performed at Berlin and Dresden in the German language.

But to return to Roger. All those now living in distant climes, and who have been charmed by this elegant *artiste*, will be glad to hear that his voice has been in no way impaired by the amputation he underwent some years back, and that he is now singing at Vienna, and trying, by the sweetness of his voice, to make the inhabitants of the Kaiserstadt forget the disasters of Koniggratz and the humiliations of Nickolsburg.

Roger, it is known, has a mechanical arm, and the disguise is so perfect that nobody could imagine that it is not his own. We are in hopes of seeing Roger return to the Opera Comique, for since he left there, nobody has been found worthy to take his place. However, young Paul L'Herie, the son of the late celebrated comic actor, L'Herie, a short time ago made his debut in Auber's sparkling opera of *L'Ambassadrice*, and is now singing in Mehul's *Joseph*. He gives us great hopes that his excellent voice and perfect method will enable the lessee to replace some of the masterpieces of Grote and other classical composers on the stage of the Rue Favart.

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An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

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8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

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Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

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Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

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FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¼, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 18, 1866.

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.

3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May 7·00 P. M.

3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11·37 A. M.

Leave Bridgeton, 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 and 9·44 A. M. and —— P. M.

J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.
West Jersey, Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup. Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 9·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·30 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express†	at 12·00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 6·00	"
Pittsburg and Erie Mail*†	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express‡	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express*	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

†Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.— On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

THIRD EDITION

LOYALTY!

GREAT CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

PRAYER BY REV. DR. NEWMAN.

Thanks to the Union Club.

THE FIRE AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

The President Charged with Inciting the Incendiary's Act.

ARKANSAS ASKS FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

UNDERWOOD VERSUS JOHNSON.

President Speed Retires from the Convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NON-RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF TO-DAY.

President Speed called the Convention to order about 10 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Newman delivered the following

Prayer.

Once more we come before Thee, Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to offer to Thee the gratitude of our hearts and invoke Thy guidance upon us as a people. Oh, from Thy high and lofty throne look down upon us, the creatures of Thy make and objects of Thy grace. Pardon our many sins, and grant to us a spirit of devotion to Thee and the great interests of humanity. God of Nations, look mercifully upon our country; we pray Thee that Thou wilt now look mercifully upon all men in restoring the union, harmony, and perpetuity of the country which Thou hast ordained for some noble purpose.

We beseech Thee that Thou would so pour out Thy spirit upon all departments of our Government that peace and harmony, unity and liberty shall be vouchsafed to all. Bless the deliberations of this Convention. Guard the lives of the members on their return to their homes. Hear us we beseech Thee, as a Convention, as a nation, as a people; for surely Thou dost love the American people, and bring us within the blessings of Thy love through the redemption of our Saviour. Amen.

Communications.

Communications were presented from the Grand Council of Pennsylvania certifying their sympathy with the Convention in the purposes of its deliberations.

A telegram from Chicago, Illinois, sent greeting to the Convention as loyal men, pledging the sanction of Illinois by 40,000 majority.

Thanks to the Union Club.

A resolution of thanks to the National Union Club of this city was adopted, for its many evidences of sympathy and kindness.

The Union League House Fire.

In connection with this subject Mr. Newness spoke as follows:—I desire to announce that last night an attempt was made to destroy the Union League building, which was partially successful. A few days since President Johnson, passing through this city, used the incendiary words that passed over the country:—"I want no leagues outside of the Constitution." In accordance with that suggestion, the attempt was made to destroy it. But the Union League of Philadelphia lives not in a building, but in the hearts of the whole people.

A resolution of sympathy and condolence with the Union League in their affliction was then unanimously passed.

Mr. Bingham, of Alabama, offered a resolution approving the New York *Tribune* for its noble and loyal course in reference to the oppressed negro race, and recommending it to the support of the people, which, with an amendment, including the New York *Independent*, was adopted.

A delegate from Arkansas stated that Arkansas was here represented, and stated that he claimed for loyal men what he demanded for himself, equal rights.

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

A resolution of thanks was offered to the Hon. John C. Underwood for the fearless discharge of his duties in endeavoring to bring to justice the head of the late Rebellion, Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Conway, of Louisiana, stated that the present President of the United States, before he was elected, declared, amid the approval of the people, that treason should be made odious.

That promise has never been redeemed, and to-day that man is doing all he can to make loyalty in the South odious. Andrew Jackson said once that Tennessee grew a good lot of hemp, which could be used in hanging traitors. Benjamin Butler has alone hung any Rebels in our country (cheers). When he was Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, he had agencies employed which revealed to him an organization effected to again carry out a rebellion.

The present Convention is here for the purpose of making treason odious. (Cheers.) It has a serious business before it. It is a question whether loyalty will be at all allowed in the South, whether it will not be entirely crushed out.

The President and almost his whole Cabinet are leagued against them, yet many in the present Convention seem to be afraid of the people. He had travelled through many sections of the nation, and found the people loyal and far more advanced than the politicians, who had stood still since 1861. The nation demanded that Jefferson Davis should be hung, and treason made odious.

Mr. Hart, of Florida, declared that the edict of Jeff Davis, put forth during the Rebellion, had pierced his heart often. No one felt more that treason should be made odious. He knew that the loyalists East and West, North and South, all were determined that it should be made odious. Andrew Johnson, to the astonishment of all, had departed from it; but the people were determined to stand by it. In his heart he agreed with the resolution; but he would take counsel together before adopting the resolution. How could could they say that a Judge upon the bench could take part in prosecuting a criminal? Prosecution and conviction were to come from the principles of the law, not from the Judge.

It seemed to him that, as Jeff Davis was now in prison, in the hands of the law, that they should be silent. It seemed to him that, if the Southern loyalists did that to the authors of this odious Rebellion, it would be like trampling upon the helpless. Let magnanimity be the guiding principle of this Convention.

Mr. Sidney, of Miss., stated that Jeff Davis was a traitor while he had remained loyal to his country. While he thoroughly deprecated the treason of Jeff. Davis, he would not let a juror set upon his trial, but would hang him at once. The Convention should have one voice on this occasion.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas—I hope you will not doubt I want justice done to the authors of this Rebellion, but the Convention did not assemble for that purpose. If the authorities fail in their duty it will then be time for the people to act. In this view I now move to lay the motion upon the table, meanwhile respecting the loyal course of the gentleman who has offered the resolution.

Subsequently the motion to lay on the table was temporarily withdrawn.

A delegate from Louisiana declared the Convention had assembled to work, not to consider the case of Jeff. Davis or any other traitor. (Cheers.) But he had been taught all his life that a prisoner was always considered innocent until found guilty.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

Governor Hamilton, from the committee to consider the invitation of the Loyal League of New York to visit that city, moved that the committee be discharged from all further consideration of the subject, as it was impossible to ascertain when any of the members of the Convention would be able to accept the invitation. The committee was discharged, as requested.

An invitation was presented from the Union League to take an excursion along the river front of the city, extending to the League Island depot of iron-clads, on to-morrow (Saturday) leaving Walnut street wharf at 10½ o'clock, and returning positively at 1 o'clock. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

General John Eaton, of Memphis, Tennessee, then moved that the Union press of the South should be recommended to the approval and support of the country.

The mover said it was an excellent thing for the loyal citizens of Philadelphia to extend to them the glorious reception they had enjoyed, but it was a more glorious thing to strengthen the press of the South, that Union sentiments might be advocated with courage and persistency. The press should receive business support and subscriptions of the loyal men of the North, that they may have a chance to do their best.

In Mississippi there is only one loyal paper; in Alabama but three. These are so cowed down and feebly supported that their hands are crippled in every effort. Unless the Northern loyal men felt the necessity of sustaining these Union papers, these true men and women of the South could not remain in their homes alive.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

President Speed Retires.

President Speed here interrupted the proceedings and said:—"Gentlemen, I have remained with the Convention as long as I possibly could, and now business of the utmost importance calls me away. I believe our work has been well done. The lightning flashes from all over the land tell me that our labor has not been done in vain."

Amid a hearty round of cheers President Speed retired, and the Hon. John Minor Botts, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair.

A resolution to the following effect was then reported from the Committee on the Non-reconstructed States:—As the only official reports of the New Orleans riot yet published are *ex parte* documents prepared by the *ex parte* participants in it, and as it is most important that the public should be informed of all the facts, and as General Baird, at the head of the Military Commission, has investigated all the attendant facts, the President of the United States be requested to give to the nation the record of the proceedings of that Commission.

Mr. C. J. Baylor, of Georgia, then presented and read to the Convention a lengthy and eloquent report from the Committee on the present condition of the non-reconstructed States.

Report of the Committee on the Non-Reconstructed States.

The report stated that the politicians of the South had sought for thirty-one years past to overthrow the principles of American institutions by insidiously arguing in favor of the principles of States rights. Finally their efforts culminated in Rebellion, and the Rebel leaders succeeded in uniting the masses of the South against the Government through four years of war. General Grant conquered the armies of Lee, and the Rebellion was overcome.

Should the loyal and true men of the South now return to the principles of their forefathers, and restore them in their purity; or should they allow the Rebel declarations to prevail in the reorganization of the South? The Rebels returned to their homes and were received with no opposition by the Union men. Conscious of their failure against the life of the nation, they were conscious of their utter unfitness to participate in the reconstruction of their section of the country.

Thus their fears were confirmed when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and Andrew Johnson came into power. But when the North Carolina proclamation appeared the Rebels were rejoiced. The question then was, not what will the Government do with the Rebels, but, what will the Rebels do with the Union men of the South?

The positions at the South filled with leading officials appointed by the Rebel leaders were summarily retained, and they, in turn, removed from their positions every loyal man on the flimsiest pretext. The Legislatures of the States, by enacting "labor laws," have thrown back the former slaves into a state of slavery, in all respects the same as the old, except the mere buying and selling, by compelling them to make all engagements for each year within the first ten days of January. If they fail to make such an engagement they are bound out for the rest of the year.

Regulations are also established in some States, forbidding all laborers to visit another plantation, thus compelling them to labor as serfs in the position into which they may be forced. In all actions whose causes occurred during the Rebellion, there was everything against the Union man, and nothing for him.

Now, Union men are ostracized and proscribed socially. Soldiers in many sections are compelled to lay aside their uniform of blue for protection; clergymen of consistent Unionism are forced from their congregations; and secret societies are being established as "legions of honor" in Virginia and other States, all of them composed of Rebel soldiers.

All efforts are being made to perpetuate the spirit of hatred in the South, that whenever the North becomes divided another rebellion may be instigated. Hence all over the South Unionists are selling their homes for whatever they can obtain, and are fleeing to the North.

Last July the Louisiana Convention of loyal men was assaulted by the authorities of the city. Even before its assembling, the city press denounced it; the Mayor circulated the report through his Rebel police that he would "disperse and put down the assembly;" while the Judge of the Criminal Court addressed the Grand Jury, applauding the policy of Andrew Johnson, and declaring the convened delegates proper subjects for their indictment. If the assemblage in question had the right to remodel the institutions of the State, its assembling was lawful; if not, then their consultation was an act of pleasantry, without authority.

On the 30th of July the Mayor requested the people to remain away from the Convention, that good order might be preserved. This was not to preserve the peace, for on the night before all policemen were withdrawn from their beats, and armed with navy revolvers, and they were officered by Rebels.

On that next morning many citizens were noticed around the Convention proven to be members of the Rebel militia, and noticed subsequently to be armed. The Convention, that had adjourned for one hour, had reassembled. At 10 o'clock the city bells rung, and the police, without provocation, attacked the procession, butchering most mercilessly whoever was seen with a dusky skin, or of known loyal sentiments. Then the rooms of the Convention were attacked, the members shot down, and all the bearers of flags-of-truce shot as they came out of the Convention.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the State, knowing well the hour of the Convention's assembling, told General Baird falsely that it would convene at 6 o'clock.

The relief of the police twelve hours before, their prompt arrival with 600 armed special constables at the striking of the city bell, the presence of the Mayor, and the deception of the Lieutenant-Governor, prove that, as General Sheridan declared, it was a premeditated massacre.

Yet to-day all these Rebel officials are yet retained in office, thus proving that Union men in New Orleans were in danger of their lives. The next day, that Rebel Judge instructed the Grand Jury to bring in an indictment against all the survivors of the Convention.

The state of affairs that led to this result is believed to be the legitimate result of Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policy. (Great cheers, with three hearty groans for Andrew Johnson.)

After weeks have elapsed since General Sheridan's report characterized the riot as a "premeditated massacre;" after General Baird's report has appeared; after these murderous officials of the city are retained in power, it cannot be believed that President Johnson is not guilty of the stains of bloodshed. (Cheers.)

Meanwhile, many delegates to this Convention were unable to attend through fear of losing their lives, whilst since its assembling many members had received notices warning them not to return. To meet these issues, it becomes most necessary to enlist the services of the four millions of loyal blacks. (Cheers.)

Overawed by the Rebel powers around them, deserted by the President, how otherwise can the loyal men of the South maintain themselves. The hope of controlling the whole Southern electoral vote has already resulted in a corrupt combination of politicians, into which have been engulfed some of the former adherents of the Union cause.

The contest of Rebellion is now transferred from the battle-field to the ballot-box. There is but one way to overthrow the corner-stone in which rises this intense sectionalism, and that is abolish every relic of slavery.

Nothing can be expected from the Rebel element of the South in favor of freedom, justice, and union. All efforts to achieve those results are in vain.

The time has now come to decide between who shall rule in the South, the Union men or the Rebels. These traitors claim now to rule over us, by and through their treason. We here declare that every Union action of the Southern loyalists has been met with ingratitud and hypocrisy.

Speaking here for the loyalists of the South, we declare that Congress has abstained from doing much, that it lawfully ought to have done (Cheers.) We here declare there can be no safety for ourselves and our children unless there shall be conferred on every citizen of the States we represent the American birthright of impartial suffrage.

(Great cheers were given again and again, many delegates springing to their feet and waving their hats.) This is the one and all-sufficient remedy. (Cheers.) This is our great and all-pressing necessity to bring its adherents to the side of loyalty. (Cheers.)

It is a policy that will finally re-establish the South itself, by reinstating a policy founded on the Divine law of justice. (Cheers.)

It will bless those who give it as well as those who receive it. (Cheers.) And when given it will receive the same unanimous applause as the late proclamation of emancipation. (Cheers.)

[Continued in our next Edition.]

THE UNION LEAGUE.

At various times in the annals of our country there have been organized antagonistic political confederations, whose influence has extended from the nation's centre to her very borders, among all classes of citizens. They have ordinarily been instituted either for the arbitrament of political and governmental measures or have been of an indignational character, to enhance judicious or restrict odious executive authority. They are more or less potent in proportion to the importance of the reforms which calls them into existence. Some are nothing but party cabals for individual or factional aggrandizement, as, for instance, the Know-Nothing party of Pierce's administration, and the valiant Knights (?) of the Golden Circle of recent memory. Some wield a merely local influence, although in indirect communication with organizations of a similar mission in other places—as an example, that powerful brotherhood denominated Wide-Awakes of the metropolis, and the Invincibles in this city. Among all these transitory leagues the most influential not only throughout the United States, but moreover throughout the civilized world, and the one whose existence promises to be of the longest duration, is the Union League—a political institution exceeding in the universality of its extension and strength any in the annals of the world. Not from its tendency to reform the present discrepancies in the executive and provincial authority sustained by the Constitution, but that it is sowing seeds of stability which will spring up into a vigorous growth, and will entwine its roots about the State, and sustain it inflexibly through all generations to come.

The Union League in Philadelphia is the great feature of political strength, and procures for our city an unparalleled reputation for radical loyalty. The organization became so vigorous, and the wealth of the League so enormous, as to compel the members to build a house in which they might meet and transact their business. The result was the erection of a magnificent club-house on Broad and Walnut streets. Here they have received distinguished visitors; here they have eloquent addresses from the great statesmen and warriors of our country; from here they send throughout the nation patriotic documents, and in this palatial establishment all those who have at any time forgotten their fealty to the Government are prohibited from entering. The building was completed in the summer of 1864, and since that time has received innumerable ornamentations and additions, so that it is (or was) unparalleled for magnificence by any structure in this city. Last night, from some unaccountable negligence, a fire broke out in the laundry, and spread with disastrous rapidity. Providentially, however, the building escaped with comparatively little damage. The roof was burnt slightly, and the upper stories were rendered uninhabitable by fire and water. Luckily the most of the pictures, candelebras, and valuable furniture were rescued from the flames. It will undoubtedly be fit for occupation in a short time. It has happened rather inopportunely on account of the session of the Convention, but can be remedied easily by procuring a hall temporarily while the house is in the course of repair.

Ship on Fire.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The ship *C. A. Forwell*, which arrived from London yesterday, took fire at Pier 34, East River, this morning, and was scuttled.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Cotton quiet at 33@35c. Flour advanced 10@20c. Sales of 10,000 bbls.; State, $5·20@10·75; Ohio, $8·20@15·25; Western, $5·20@9·60. Wheat 2@3c. higher; sales of 1200 bushels new State at $2·60. Corn 1c. lower; sales unimportant. Pork heavy; mess, $33·25. Whisky and Lard dull.

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ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M. Head Master.

8 15 mwlit

FOURTH EDITION

GREAT CONVENTION.

ACTION ON THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ADDRESS.

Speeches by Hon. D. R. Goodloe, Captain Tourgee, Governor Hamilton, P. B. Randolph, and Others.

Hon. John Minor Botts Withdraws from the Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Continued from the Third Edition.]

Action on the Address.

Captain J. E. Bryant, of Georgia, then stated that he had been instructed by the Committee to move that the address just read should be considered only by the delegates from the non-reconstructed States.

Hon. Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina, then said:—I agree with all that has been said, except that which requests the Government of the United States to give the right of suffrage to all men. With that request I differ, though I am in favor of giving it to all men.

Mr. Goodloe was here called to order by Captain Bryant, as not speaking to the merits of the question before the Convention.

An amendment that all delegates from the Border States who wished might record their names in its favor was offered.

Hon. Daniel R. Goodloe—I am convinced, from hearing the speeches yesterday of Fred. Douglass, Theodore Tilton and Miss Dickinson, that the progress of opinion in this country had been so rapid that, if the delegates will have patience for two years, the whole country will be unanimous on this point. I move to strike out the clause about suffrage.

Speech of Captain A. W. Tourgee.

Captain A. W. Tourgee, another delegate from North Carolina, stated that he came here with instructions from 2000 Union men of that State, based upon the very principles of that address. The words of those men have been, "It is a necessity for us." They demand two conditions:—1st. The disfranchisement of all traitors; 2d. The enfranchisement of all loyal men. (Cheers.) The first they consider as impracticable, as it would constitute a terrible band of treasonable men outside of the citizenship of our land. I have stood before the people of North Carolina and have pledged myself to stand and speak in North Carolina on these points so long as God and the Rebellion are willing, come weal, come woe. (Cheers.) I come here to say that if loyal men who have worn the blue uniforms are to live in North Carolina, nothing else can save them. I come here to say that, selling everything they had at a nominal value, twelve hundred of these loyal men have been driven from the State. I know hundreds of loyal men who were threatened with death if they wore the blue, and they are now wearing the grey. Gentleman say they don't care whether the Rebels enfranchise the negroes or not. I am not in favor of having the club taken out of our own hands, and our own brains beaten out. I believe that it is our duty to ask for all we want; shall we ask for our daily crumbs when we pray for "our daily bread?" We mean justice! Not merely justice for the black man, but for the white loyalists. Some say that it will make their condition worse. Can anything else make their condition worse? (At this juncture Fred. Douglass and lady came in, and were received with enthusiastic cheers.)

I was told by a Quaker in North Carolina, as I was coming here, that he had seen the bodies of fifteen murdered negroes taken from one pond.

Seven hundred loyal men had petitioned President Johnson for redress from the Rebel depredations, and the petition was referred back to the disloyal Governor of that State, and came back to the authorities of their own town.

I know the intents, purposes, and feelings of those men, what they are pledged to, and their necessities. I want to ask now, not politicians or Congress, but the loyal men of the North, through their press and their pulpits, to give us help ere we die.

Is there no rescue for us? Shall we save the Union men, there? Shall we continue the Rebels in power, in office, on the bench, and the Union man in the dungeon?

Mr. Goodloe, of North Carolina—A question to you, sir. Would you declare that if Congress passed this act of enfranchisement, that the President should allow it?

Delegate from North Carolina—I do. (Cheers.)

A Delegate—There will come 4,000,000 loyal men from the North to do it. (Cheers.)

Another Delegate—And 4,000,000 blacks at the South will help.

Mr. Goodloe, of North Carolina—I have agreed to one address, and will not put my name to another. (Cries of "Sit down.")

Captain A. W. Tourgee, of North Carolina—If we drop this sword of offense from our hand, these Johnson men at the South will be compelled, from very self-defense, to pick it up.

Speech of Mr. P. B. Randolph.

Mr. P. B. Randolph, a colored delegate from Louisiana:—Mr. President and Gentlemen—Being the only representative of that despised race entitled to a place on this floor, I am here to say, stand by those millions of loyal hearts that stood by you when the Union flag was trailed in the dust. (Cheers.)

The time has gone by when the Republican party can sacrifice justice upon the altar of expediency.

Now we men of Louisiana dare not return to our homes for fear of the bullet or the gibbet. Unless you stand by us we can never return. Sir, I assure you, the negro vote is coming just as sure as the sun rises, and unless you do your duty by us, the enemy will triumph unless you fall.

Unless you stand by us although our hearts are with you, yet the loyal black of the North will go to the party that gives the right of voting to us.

Why do you desert us? What have we done to justify it? Have you ever found a negro traitor? (Cheers. "No! No!") The dead Lincoln, had he lived, would to-day give us the right of manhood.

And I thank God there are stalwart men of intellect who stand here for the just rights of all men! (Cheers.) Our numbers are small, but they are increasing. We are going up to Gilead to do battle for the right. (Cheers.) We are coming, Father Abraham, 500,000 more! (Cheers.) How much do you pity them? If you commiserate our condition and realize that the Unionists, black or white, are in danger, why do you not prove it by your acts and your hearts?

If you put out the eyes of a man, deprive him of the sunlight, you do a great crime. But if you deny us our rights to-day, what are you doing? You are closing hundreds of schools, sending away uneducated thousands of colored children. You are instituting a reign of vandalism unparalleled. You are damming us to a state of servitude compared with which our state of slavery formerly was a condition of beatitude. Therefore, from Louisiana, I stand here, the only black man, praying you to remember your friends, not to strengthen your foes.

Speech of J. W. Hunnicutt, of Virginia.

Mr. J. W. Hunnicutt, of Virginia:—I have been trying for five days to speak to you. The great Father of our Christianity said:—"What man is there of you who, if he is asked for bread, will give him a stone?"

Last week I did not leave Richmond to stand up here to represent H. A. Wise, or the *Dispatch*, or the *Examiner*. I came here to represent the loyal men of Virginia—the loyal men, black and white, of Richmond. With the blessing of God, I will do it now and faithfully.

I have listened during five days to the temporizing policy declared here and advocated. We want brave men here, not cowards. I am afraid to withstand no two single men, but I am alone afraid of God. I could not stand against Lee's army, nor could Burnside, and I left with him.

I went back in 1865, willing and anxious to conciliate. I had supposed they would be humble, but I find the people more vindictive to-day than in 1862, when I was forced to leave.

I was asked before I left would I say anything about negro suffrage in my paper. I said I would and I did, without delaying, as they wished, in the first number of my paper.

A delegate from Louisiana rose to a point of order, that the gentleman from Virginia was not speaking to the question.

Mr. President, as a matter of necessity these resolutions should be adopted without the crossing of a *t* or the dotting of an *i*. (Cheers.) I say they must be adopted, because it is a matter of life and death with us of the South. We know it will come, we say it must come, and we say it *shall* come, and shall come now! (Cheers.)

Sir, I was too poor to come here to this Convention, and the negroes of Richmond made me up a purse of $100 to pay my expenses, and I told them I would come here and speak for them.

I ask every man here from the South, in the name of all that is high and holy, in the name of justice, to forget no ley and adopt these resolutions. None of you can go to a better place than I am going to down at Richmond.

If they want to massacre, they may do it; for the ashes of martyrs are the seed of the Church. (Cheers.) Enfranchise the negro, disenfranchise the Rebels, and we will have loyal Governors, judges, and lawyers; and then, thank God, we can have loyal preachers. Men from the South, stand up here for these resolutions, and men of the North, help us in our cause. Live or die, sink or swim, rise or fall, go for the rights of all men. (Great cheers.)

[Continued in our next edition.]

THE FENIANS.

The Congress Organized—Members Sworn to Secrecy—None of the Proceedings to be Published—Delegates Present from Canada.

TROY, September 5.—The Committee on Credentials of the Fenian Congress completed its labors at a late hour this P. M., and the Congress was duly organized and ready for business.

General M. C. Murphy, of New York, was elected Speaker of the House, but declined the honor, when Mr. F. G. Gallagher, of Buffalo, was elected. Mr. J. C. O'Brien, of Rochester, was elected Secretary. The members of the Congress were sworn to secrecy, and a resolution was adopted forbidding the communication of any of the business details of the session to the press for publication. The Congress then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when President Roberts' address will be presented.

The delay in the report of the Committee on Credentials was occasioned by the appearance of certain delegates who claimed to represent Circles in Canada.

Their credentials were scrutinized most closely, but whether they were admitted or not, I am unable to learn.

One delegate is here from Prince Edward's Island.

The Feeling Against General Sweeney—President Roberts' Address.

The Fenian Congress has not, up to 3 P. M., transacted any business to-day. The committee on credentials have been busily engaged examining the credentials of delegates, and so carefully have they discharged this duty that in several instances despatches have been sent to circles represented, inquiring into the authenticity of the warrants presented by the delegates. The leaders do not intend that any but the most faithful shall gain access to the council.

I learn, from good authority, that the feeling against General Sweeney is rather on the increase among the delegates, but it is almost impossible to predict the result of the Congressional action in his case, as the tables may be entirely turned upon his adversaries by his official report of the Canadian movement.

The address of President Roberts will be read to the Congress this P. M. or to-morrow morning. It is an able, statesmanlike document, and treats of the origin and progress of the Fenian Brotherhood from its inception to the present time.

The next movement is being thoroughly discussed by members in little knots about the hotels and streets. One plan is to organize military companies in every city, and equip and drill them perfectly before a movement is made. A delegate from this city remarked last evening that "Troy was good for 1000 men."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—William Ringgold Cooper, who some time ago pleaded guilty to a charge of having passed a forged check, thus defrauding the Government of a large amount of money, was sentenced by the Court to undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Cooper's counsel, David Paul Brown, Esq., stated to the Court that Cooper had served in the navy as captain's clerk with great credit; that before the commission of this deed he had led an honest, upright life; and that he had been induced to commit this act by embarrassed circumstances, and associations with loose and prodigal young men.

The Court replied that, although ample restitution of the money had been made, a gross violation of the law of the country had been committed; and over and above these statements, which could not be of much weight, duty must be done, and the crime must be punished as it deserved.

Cooper also mentioned his marriage, saying that it had nothing whatever to do with the commission of the deed, and he said that he earnestly hoped that the public would not, for his crimes, the less esteem his young and tender wife, upon whom this blow fell most cruelly.

Ransom Abrams, convicted of a charge of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

John N. Hyers, convicted of a charge of counterfeiting, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for five years.

Frank Meskay, convicted of a charge of counterfeiting, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

Charles Moots, convicted on a charge of counterfeiting, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

William Stewart, convicted on a charge of counterfeiting, and recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court, on account of illness, was sentenced to an imprisonment of sixteen months.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Jared Ingersoll was charged with the larceny of a number of valuable books, the property of the Mercantile Library. From the evidence, it seems that for some time past books have been frequently missed by the authorities of this institution, and no clue could be obtained of their whereabouts. Lately, the defendant was seen going out of the Library with a large book, the "History of the Life and Reign of Queen Anne," partially concealed under his coat. He not being a subscriber, the officer who observed him, told him that he must not take the book away. The defendant said he would return it, and started to walk away. But he was detained until an officer was brought, and he was arrested. This circumstance led to suspicion, and his room was examined. In the search, books that had been missing from the library were found, some of them having the library marks, and some with them obliterated.

The defense maintained that no evil intention had been sworn. Still more, that no taking at all had been proven, for as the officers of the Library admitted, many books had been sold by the Library to outside book venders, and it had not been sworn to that the defendant did not buy these books from a book store.

After an able charge from the Court, the jury passed out.

J. Budstone was charged with forcible entry and detainer. It was alleged by the Commonwealth that Dr. Jackson bought a house, and allowed the lady of whom he bought it to remain in it till she could find another house. About a week afterwards, when passing the house he saw defendant there. He told the man to leave the premises, but defendant refused to do so. He said that if Dr Jackson came into the house he would do so at the peril of his life. It was also urged that defendant went to the house and had the doors opened by force, in order that he might take possession. On trial.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Stocks better. Cumberland preferred, 146½; Illinois Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 103½; Reading, 113½; Hudson River, 120½; Missouri 6s, 77½; Erie Railroad, 70½; Boston Water Power, 31; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58; Treasury 7 3-10s, 106½; 10-40s, 98; United States 5s, 111; Coupon 6s, 111½; Gold, 145½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$2000 Reading m 6s. 93	5 sh Leh Val...... 65
$4000 US 5-20s 64... 108	70 sh Ches Val. R.. 2½
$1000 do....1865.108	100 sh Hest R ...b30 18½
$5000 do....1862.108½	200 sh Ph & E....... 33
$2000 U S 7 30s. June105½	200 sh Sch N pf...... 38½
$1200 do..........105½	100 sh Read......... 56·81
$1000 U S 6s '81......111½	100 sh do........ 56½
$4000 N J bonds..... 98½	100 sh do....s60.. 56½
$2000 Leh 6s, 84..... 92½	200 sh do....s60.. 56¾
$21000 City 6s, old.... 95½	44 sh Morris Cl..... 85
50 sh Penna R...b4 57½	200 sh Ocean s30 4½
10 sh Norrist'n R.... 60½	100 sh do.......... 4½
SECOND	BOARD
$5000 U S 7-30s Aug.106½	8 sh F and M Bk..132½
$1050 do..June..105½	150 sh Ocean......... 4½
$1000 U S 5-20s 65 . 108½	20 sh Ches & Walk 55
$1000 City 6s new.... 99½	

—Since the cholera began in London nearly all the East End church clergy who usually take their holidays at this season of the year, together with their curates, have remained at their posts working manfully and well. Many incumbents who have not written letters in the newspapers have possibly worked the hardest.

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Gold Coin or Bullion..................	$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..................	$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of........................	$1·00 per $100

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Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,

No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box*.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,

6 11 mwf3rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

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